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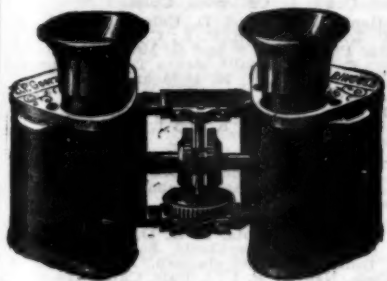
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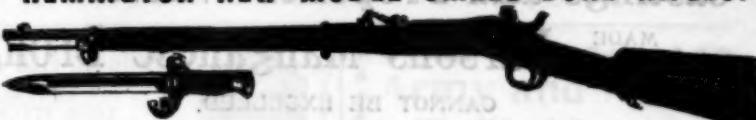
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21st Inf.—Headquarters, K and L, Pasay, P. I.; A and C, Muntinlupa, P. I.; B, Cull Cull, P. I.; D and M, Manila (Malate); E and F, Guadalupe Ridge, P. I.; G, Cemetery Ridge, P. I.; H, San Pedro Macati, P. I.; I, Haystack Knoll, P. I.

22nd Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, San Isidro, P. I.; E, G and H, Arayat, P. I.; F, Cabiao, P. I.; I, San Antonio, P. I. (Nueva Ecija); K and M, Candaba, San Luis, P. I.

23rd Inf.—Headquarters, B, C, E, F, G and L, Jolo, P. I.; A, I, K and M, Cebu, P. I.; D, Siasi, P. I.; H, Bongao, P. I.

24th Inf.—D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; M, Fort Wright, Wash.; L, Skaguay, Alaska; stations in the Philippines: Headquarters and F, Tayug, A, Humingen; C, Pantabangan; E and I, San Jose (Nueva Ecija); G, Carrangian, San Jose (Nueva Ecija); H, San Nicolas; K, San Quintin (Nueva Ecija), Santa Maria (Pangasinan).

25th Inf.—A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; C, D and G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; stations in the Philippines: Headquarters, Iba, B, Subig, San Marcelino; E, Botolan, Santa Cruz (Zambales); F, Botolan, Palauig; H, Botolan, Maricao; I, San Felipe, San Narciso, San Marcelino, Caganga; K, Iba, San Marcelino; L, San Marcelino, San Antonio; M, Castillejo, Caganga.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, H and M, Iloilo; G, Cabatuan, P. I.; I, Leon, P. I.; K, Jaro, P. I.; L, Barotac Nuevo, P. I.

27th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C and D, San Mateo, P. I.; E, G and H, Camp Stotsenberg, Manila; F, Pumping station, Manila; I, K, L and M, Montalban, P. I.; B, Marikina, P. I.

28th Inf.—Headquarters, Dasmariñas, P. I.; E, F, G, Nasugbu, P. I.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and I and L, Manila; E, G and H, Malabon, P. I.; F, Corregidor, P. I.; K and M, Calocan, P. I.; A, B, C and D, Islands of Masbate, Marinduque and Ticao, P. I.

30th Inf.—Headquarters, A and E, Tayabas, P. I.; G and H, Lucban, P. I.; D, Laguilmanoc, P. I.; I and K, Atimonan, P. I.; B and C, Lucena, P. I.; F, Sariaba, P. I.; L and M, Tiaon, P. I.

31st Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Zamboanga, P. I.; E and K, Parang, Parang, P. I.; F and G, Cottabato, P. I.; H, Cottabato, P. I.; I, Davao, P. I.; L, Mati, P. I.; M, Bangabanga, P. I.

32nd Inf.—Headquarters, C and E, Balanga, P. I.; A, Mariveles, P. I.; B, Orion, P. I.; D and L, Dinalupjan, P. I.; F, Abucay, P. I.; G, Orani, Samal, P. I.; H, Orani, P. I.; I, Florida, Blanca, P. I.; K, Dinalupjan, Llanahera, P. I.; M, Porac, P. I.

33rd Inf.—Headquarters, F, I and K, Vigan, P. I.; A, B, C and D, Banquet, P. I.; E and G, Candon, P. I.; H, C. Ma. Narayan, P. I.; L, Cagugay, P. I.; M, Angat, P. I.

34th Inf.—Headquarters and E, L and M, Cabanatuan, P. I.; A and D, Baler, P. I.; B, Bongabong, P. I.; C, San Isidro, P. I.; F, G and H, Ariangay, P. I.; I, Penaranda, P. I.; K, Allaga, P. I.

35th Inf.—Headquarters, Balluag, P. I.; A, B, C and D, Balluag, San Ildefonso, P. I.; E, Norzagaray, P. I.; F, Angat, P. I.; G, Santa Maria (Bulacan), P. I.; H, Quinala, P. I.; I, K and L, Blasabato San Miguel, P. I.; M, Pullian, P. I.

36th Inf.—Headquarters, A, L and M, Lingayen, P. I.; E, Aguilar, P. I.; C and H, Sual, P. I.; D, Bolinao, P. I.; F, Alaminos, P. I.; G, Salasa, P. I.; I, P and I, Mangatarem, P. I.; K, Binmaley, P. I.

37th Inf.—Headquarters and F, L and M, Santa Cruz, Laguna, P. I.; A, B, Majayjay, P. I.; C and D, Mauson, P. I.; E, Pagsanjan (Nueva Caceres), P. I.; F and I, Pagsanjan, P. I.; G, Nueva Caceres, P. I.; K, Magdalena, P. I.

38th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C and D, Batangas P. I.;

E, F, G and H, Lipa, P. I.; I, Bauang, P. I.; K, L and M, San Jose (Batangas), P. I.

39th Inf.—Headquarters, L and M, Santo Tomas, (Batangas), P. I.; A, B, C and D, San Pablo, P. I.; E and H, Calamba, P. I.; F and G, Los Banos, P. I.; I and K, Tanauan (Batangas), P. I.

40th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Cagayan, P. I.; A, Dapitan, P. I.; B, Surigao, P. I.; C and D, Miramus, P. I.; E, F, G and H, Iligan, P. I.

41st Inf.—Headquarters and C, D, G and H, Angeles, P. I.; K, Bacolor, Santa Rita, P. I.; E, Mexico, P. I.; F, Santa Ana, P. I.; I and M, San Fernando (Pampanga), P. I.; A and B, Guagua, P. I.; L, Lumbao, Semoan, P. I.

42nd Inf.—Headquarters, C, D and K, Pasig, P. I.; A, Antipolo, P. I.; B, Tayay, P. I.; E and L, Paete, P. I.; G, Tanay, P. I.; H and I, Morong, P. I.; M, Taguig, P. I.; F, Siniloan, P. I.

43rd Inf.—Headquarters and D and K, Tacloban, P. I.; A, Tanauan, P. I.; B, Carigara, P. I.; C, Ormoc, P. I.; E and G, Kalbayok, P. I.; F, Catarman, P. I.; H, Laguan, P. I.; I, L and M, Catbalogan, P. I.

44th Inf.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Cebu, P. I.; A, B, C and D, Bohol, P. I.; E, F, G and H, Iloilo, P. I.

45th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, D, I, K and M, in the field near Legaspi, P. I.; B, E and F, Nueva Caceres, P. I.; G and H, Pasaco, P. I.; L, Calabanga, P. I.

46th Inf.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Silang, P. I.; A, B, C and D, Dasmariñas, P. I.; E, F, G and H, Indang, P. I.

47th Inf.—Headquarters and H and I, Legaspi, P. I.; A and D, Donsol, P. I.; B, Buluan, P. I.; C, Virac, P. I.; E and G, Tabaco, P. I.; K, Sorsogon, P. I.; L, Gubat, P. I.; M, Sorsogon, P. I.; F, Daraga, P. I.

48th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D and I, San Fernando, P. I.; E, San Gabriel, San Ramon; F, Balanang, San Francisco, P. I.; G, Alilem, P. I.; H, Tagudin, P. I.; K, Aringay, P. I.; L, Trinidad, P. I.; M, Naguilan, P. I.

49th Inf.—Headquarters, A and F, Aparri, P. I.; B and G, Zapote Bridge, Luzon; D, Paranaque, P. I.; E, Las Pinas, P. I.; C, Alcala, P. I.; H, Abulug, P. I.; I, Canayan, P. I.; K, Tuguegarao, P. I.; L, Claveria, P. I.; M, Pat, P. I.

Castner's Scouts—Headquarters, Santa Maria, P. I. Macabebe Scouts—Headquarters, Calumpit, P. I. Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters, San Juan, P. R. (The stations of troops in the Philippines are given according to the official advices of April 18.)

#### ARISTOCRACY IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

Julian Ralph, whose death has been reported, in a letter to "Collier's Weekly" from Bloemfontein, says: "We have so many princes, dukes and lords out here that it seems as if our dear girls who come to London this summer will find the display of nobility very thin and London very commonplace. Out here the coroneted crowd is all in khaki, and they fare with the rest on absolutely equal terms. A few nights ago the wealthiest duke in England was running about the camp in the rain trying to borrow a waterproof sheet, and when he reached Bloemfontein he presided over the little book in which all visitors to Lord Roberts were asked to sign their names. One night at dinner a friend brought another friend and mumbled his name so that none of us caught it. We all went over to one of our bedrooms afterward and had whiskey and soda. Half-way into the night I discovered that our guest was a prince, but one member of the group did not find it out until he had gone. In the regimental messes the lords are called 'Eddie' and 'Arthur,' or whatever their given names may be, by their brothers in arms, and 'Agincourt' or 'Wycombe,' or whatever their titles are, by those who do not know them quite so well. Nothing sounds stranger than to hear a soldier-servant or an outsider saying, 'Thank you, me lord,' and 'Yes, your lordship.' I should think the nobleman must tire of it to the point of loathing. In speaking about titles, one of them dropped this remark the other day: 'A chap gets a baronetcy, and for a week he is very pleased to hear everybody calling him 'Sir Geoffrey'; but in the second week he gets d—d tired of it, and in the same length of time he discovers that the most substantial result of his preferment is that he has to pay twice as much for everything he buys as he paid before. The doctors who have come out here and are all going to get knighthoods and baronetcies are the only ones to be envied. They will jump their price for a visit up from two or five guineas, to twenty-five guineas, because, you know, you can't offer a man with a title less

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First Lieutenant and Asst. Surgeon,  
U. S. Army.

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than twenty-five guineas for looking at your tongue—you really can't, you know.

"But if the men call each other 'Eddie' and 'Arthur,' do not for a moment imagine that the noblewomen do the same. There came to us lately some of these distinguished chameleons, and such a mounding of titles as they gave us I never heard in my life before. 'I asked Lord Welby to take me to see Lord Roberts, but he was ordered off, and so I asked Lord Finchley Bagham, who was taking Lady Frederick, and I went with them.' It struck me that the same sex which is ever loyal to etiquette, decorum, religion and all the sentimental adjuncts of life is equally resolved that aristocracy shall have its due from her.

"The British officer is a rattling good fellow, be he lord or commoner, duke or 'ranker.' When I first came out here, and was making a difficult and much-obstructed way to the scene of war, I had some adventures so insulting to common manhood and so nauseating to self-respect that I thought I should have to turn tail and go home. But it was only from bureaucratic snobs that this befell me. For one's misconduct I had official apology, while the others I feel able to repay by simply telling to the rest the story of their hoggianness. With the army in the field I have not yet found any but good fellows—sterling, manly chaps, whose reckless bravery is the thing I most criticize about them. And Lord love us! what a hard time they've been having! When I passed through the camps of the Grenadier, Scots and Cold Stream Guards, the other day, I thought I never saw men more wretchedly and pitifully circumstanced.

"Their officers are the 'drawing-room pets' of London society, which in a large measure they rule; for if they attend Lady So-and-So's ball and are absent from the rich Mrs. Tiptoe's reception, the Lord pity Mrs. Tiptoe and her chances of 'getting on.' Well, there they were on the velvet, looking like a lot of half-drowned rats—and these they had been ever since the cold season and the rains had set in. You would not like to see a vagabond dog fare as they were doing. They had no tents. They could get no dry wood to make fires with. They were soaked to the bone night and day, and they stood about in mud toe-deep. Titled and untitled alike, all were in the same scrape and all were stoutly insisting that it didn't matter; it was all in the game."

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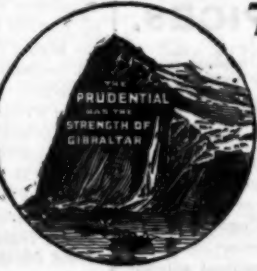
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Capt. J. B. Coghlan, U. S. A., commandant of the  
United States Naval Station at Port Orchard, is seri-  
ously ill at the Providence hospital suffering from a se-  
vere attack of la grippe, complicated with pleurisy. Ad-  
vice from Seattle, June 3, state that for several weeks  
past Captain Coghlan has been very busy at the naval  
station with the construction and repair work incident

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to the betterment of the dry dock and the overhauling  
of the battleship Iowa. Owing to the fact that he has  
had no assistant he has been compelled to see personally  
to all the details of the work. Captain Coghlan's wife  
is with him at the hospital, and he is receiving every  
possible aid in the way of nursing and medical attend-  
ance. While his condition is serious it is said that there  
is no doubt as to his ultimate recovery.

In his paper on practice marches and campaigning for  
light artillery, published in the "Journal of the United  
States Artillery" for March-April, 1st Lieut. E. M.  
Blake, 4th U. S. Art., estimates that a battery can  
average on the march over good roads from 20 to 25  
miles a day, though 20 miles is a liberal estimate over  
such roads as are found in this country. In actual  
experience he averaged about 16 miles in California  
and 19 miles in New England and Kansas. If the roads  
are hard, well macadamized and tolerably level, a bat-  
tery can march along at a good walk, and the supply

wagons keep well closed up to the rear of the column.  
As soon as rough roads are encountered or a mountain-  
ous country is entered, there is a tendency of the col-  
umn to lengthen out and straggle, the guns and caissons  
leaving the supply train behind. Speaking of the cam-  
paign in Cuba, Lieutenant Blake says: "The campaign  
has made clear the value of practice marches for light  
artillery when the organizations are on a peace footing.  
To pass, however, from this condition to a war footing  
when engaged in active operations in the field leaves  
scant opportunity for the instruction of recruits and  
the training of new horses; and every artilleryman now  
knows, better even than before, how urgent is the neces-  
sity for maintaining our light batteries, permanently on  
a war footing."

**WAR AND LIFE INSURANCE.**

The last annual report of the Army Mutual Aid As-  
sociation illustrates the influence of war risks upon the  
cost of life insurance. The association suffered the loss  
of thirty-nine members by death in 1899-1900, and forty-  
six in 1898-9, the mean annual loss during the previous  
nineteen years being 10.2. This was three per cent. of  
the membership last year, and three and eight-tenths in  
the previous year. Nineteen of the thirty-nine deaths  
last year were due to war casualties and tropical ex-  
posure under the conditions of war. Fourteen members  
were killed or died of wounds, and five died of disease  
to which they would probably have not succumbed but  
for the exposures incidental to war service. The pay-  
ments to beneficiaries amounted to close upon \$40,000  
more than the income derived from the assessments for  
the year, and in the previous year it was \$61,000 in  
excess, making a total deficit of \$101,000 in the two  
years. This explains the increase in the assessment.  
The reserve now on hand has been reduced to \$109,  
318.09. The executive committee takes a hopeful view  
of the future, saying: "In Porto Rico there seems to  
be no reason why we should expect a higher death rate  
than among our members in the United States in time  
of peace. In Cuba the reduced garrisons lessen the  
danger of death from yellow fever and our knowledge  
of the danger from this disease leads to special pre-  
cautions to prevent its spread; while the danger  
of death in battle has lately been lessened  
by the suppression of organized insurrection, while it  
is now recognized by medical experience that in the  
absence of fatigues and exposures of field service there  
is no great danger from climatic diseases." The asso-  
ciation has made a net gain of 101 men during the last  
two years, whose average is 29.63 years, the average  
of the members as a whole being 48.22 years, an increase  
in the average since the association was formed in 1879  
of 6.21 years. The average age of the decedents during  
the year was 50.46. Two of these were brigadier gen-  
erals, Henry and Stanton; six Colonels, Egbert, Glenn,  
Smith, Lawton, Casey and Elderkin; two lieutenant  
colonels, Morris and Huntington; eight majors, Isley,  
Fowler, Creary, De Loffre, Robinson, Wells, Guthrie  
and Nowlan; eighteen captains, Everett, Stotsenburg,  
Stuart, Clendenin, Satterlee, Rogers, Eastman, Eldridge,  
Saffold, Webster, Upham, Howard, Lester, McGrath,  
Hollis, Warwick, Steele and Morrison; and five lieuten-  
ants, Krayenbuhl, Drew, Taylor, Schenck and Higley.  
The rejections during the past two years have been  
unusually large—eighteen in 1898-9, and nineteen last  
year, against an average of 2½ in previous years.

In connection with the controversy in the Army as to  
staff organization, it is well to recall what was said on  
this subject by Capt. Taylor of the Navy in his memo-  
randum to the Secretary as to the development of a gen-  
eral staff for the Navy, most of which was published  
some months ago. Capt. Taylor says: "It is probably  
more accurate to say that the necessity for a general  
staff is developed and made apparent by long wars,  
while the proper evolution of its duties and the thorough  
training of its members are more successfully accom-  
plished during times of peace. Herein, however, lies a  
danger. The tendency of military bodies in peace is to grow  
theoretical and impractical, and the utmost care is  
needed to combat this mental drift of intelligent officers  
who study war methods, which a long peace prevents  
their actively practicing. Gen. Von Clausewitz, himself  
a veteran chief-of-staff, cautions armies against giving  
up certain field studies to the general staff, saying that  
the higher officers of that corps gain thus an undue men-  
tal predominance that leads to an exclusiveness fatal to  
efficiency. Dispositions of forces, he adds, that should be  
made without previous bias of mind and to suit each case  
as it arises on the field, are adopted as the outcome of a  
rigid, narrow plan decided upon beforehand in office or  
camp. It is probably with this caution in mind that the  
Germans have arranged that officers of the general staff  
shall alternate their service on the staff with periods of  
active regimental work in field or garrison. Thus they  
avoid during peace that condition of "theory gone mad,"  
which some other armies have finally corrected only  
after serious disasters in war. The Franco-Prussian  
conflict of 1870 plainly indicated the value of the Ger-  
man general staff; and the armies of the great Powers,  
except perhaps the United States and England, have  
endeavored, with varying success, to imitate it."

"Besieged by the Boers," published by Doubleday,  
Page & Co., New York, is a diary of life and events in  
Kimberley during the siege, by Dr. E. Oliver Ashe,  
F. R. C. S. Eng., surgeon to the Kimberley hospital.  
The book is a straightforward record of personal ex-  
periences, not originally intended for publication but  
none the less interesting on that account. It is illus-  
trated with many excellent photographs.



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## YELLOW FEVER AND TYPHOID.

The yellow fever outlook in Havana is one to give satisfaction to those who have been administering the affairs of Cuba, and comfort to those who have relatives or friends on the island. Havana is now in very good sanitary condition as a whole, with apparently little liability to any epidemic visitation whether of yellow fever or other disease. Yellow fever is a disease of coast cities, rarely occurring in the interior of any country. It may invade interior sections, as the Havana "Post" points out, by following rivers, bayous and swampy areas if the general conditions are favorable and the season unusually warm, but its original birthplace is the coast. It originates in certain South American and Central American sections, and has been held to originate also in Havana. It does not occur at all seasons of the year, nor invariably every summer. Local sanitary conditions have much to do with its presence and dissemination. If these are bad in any coast city in the tropics or semi-tropics, it is more likely to be propagated and become epidemic than if they are good.

Yellow fever occurs sporadically and endemically as well as epidemically, and as Havana is not at all liable at this time to a sweeping epidemic, it is not a dangerous city in which to live. In epidemic visitations the disease prevails on every hand, carrying death and destruction before it. In the endemic variety it is not sufficiently prevalent to be epidemic nor sufficiently malignant to be very deadly. In the sporadic type there is only now and then a case, as in Havana at the present time, these being due to personal rather than general infection. The differences, it is well to note, are in degree rather than in type, depending upon differences in conditions. In epidemic years local conditions may be unwholesome without generally bad conditions existing. In sporadic cases the infection is from personal contact with a source of pollution not sufficiently extended to endanger a whole community. As far as the individual is concerned it is as bad to die from yellow fever endemically or sporadically existing as if the whole community were attacked; but from the view point of general interest and danger there is a wide difference.

An occasional death from this cause is not more significant than an occasional death from pneumonia, typhoid, or any other disease in the States. The public doesn't get frightened to death over this cause here, nor is there any reason why it should become terrorized because of the occasional appearance of yellow fever in Havana. Transplanted to the States it causes widespread destruction, because the climatic conditions are not its own, and the entire people are subject to its ravages. Pursuing its natural course in Havana, its mortality rate is not higher than that of typhoid and is gripped with us, and except in epidemic seasons the chances of contracting it are not as great as is the likelihood of suffering the seasonal diseases of the States. In temperate, prudent, reasonably healthy people the mortality rate need be but five or six per cent.

We make these observations because at the first outbreak of unusually warm weather or the slightest increase in the deaths from sporadic fever in Havana there will likely appear all sorts of exaggerations as to the danger menacing our soldiers in the yellow fever zone. A healthy, moral sentiment regarding it should be cultivated, for fear claims an especially high percentage in the case of yellow fever. It is a disease of but a few days' duration, and if the depressing effect of a paralyzing fear further depresses the nervous system, a weaker resistance is offered.

The "Medical News" of June 9 has an article by Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, late major and division surgeon, U. S. V., giving conclusions reached after a study

of typhoid fever among the American soldiers in 1898. It is an abstract of an oration delivered before the first annual meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Atlantic City, N. J., June 5-8, 1900. Dr. Vaughan, with Major Walter Reed, U. S. A., and Major E. O. Shakespere, U. S. V., composed a board appointed in 1898 to study the causes and spread of this fever in the national encampments. It is shown that every regiment both volunteer and regular, developed typhoid and more than 90 per cent. of the volunteer regiments developed typhoid within eight weeks after assembling in the state encampments. This was also true of most, if not all, the regular regiments.

Typhoid fever not only appeared, but it became epidemic, both in the small encampments of not more than one regiment, and in the larger ones consisting of one or more corps. It appeared in camps in northern as well as in southern states, and there is no doubt that its prevalence was not due to the geographic location. It seems to be a general rule that in any country typhoid usually becomes prevalent in military expeditions within eight weeks after assembly. Its rapid appearance has also been noted in mining camps in various parts of the world.

As to the causes of typhoid, the board reached the conclusion that the miasmatic theory of its origin is not tenable. Locality was not responsible for the epidemic, and it could not be traced to poisons or miasma given off from the earth in a gaseous form. The pathogenic theory is also controverted, and the board was able to show that in every encampment the specific poison of typhoid fever was introduced, and with the fever as widespread as it is, probably several soldiers already infected enlisted in every command. It was without doubt spread by the transference of excretions of an infected individual to those not infected.

The greater likelihood of epidemic in camps than in civil life is due to the greater difficulty of disposing of human excretions, and its prevention in armies is largely a question of the disposition of excretions. Camp pollution was the greatest sanitary sin committed in 1898, as at Chickamauga, where it is shown that some regiments were so situated that they received the drainage of others. Many commands were allowed to remain in one site too long, and requests for change in location made by medical officers were not always granted. In some cases regiments were improperly located by superior line officers in the face of protests from medical officers.

As to remedies, Dr. Vaughan believes greater authority should be given medical officers in matters relating to the hygiene of camps. Certain men of recognized ability should be selected as sanitary inspectors. Line officers in command failing to comply with requests made by a medical inspector, should state in writing the reason of non-compliance.

That the prevalence of typhoid varied with the methods of disposing of excretions, is illustrated by the methods of disposing of fecal matter in the three divisions of the Seventh Army Corps. During a part of its stay at Miami, and during the entire period of its encampment at Jacksonville, water-carriage was employed for the disposal of fecal matter. In the Second Division the tub system was employed. By this method infected fecal matter was scattered all through the camp. In the Third Division regulation pits were used. The number of cases of typhoid fever was smallest in the First Division, and greatest in the Second Division. This indicates that the tub system is to be condemned, and the regulation pit system is not satisfactory in permanent camps, especially in hot weather. On the march the pit system may be employed, but even there is a source of danger. The board has recommended that in permanent camps where water-carriage cannot be secured, all fecal matter should be disinfected and then carted away from camp. Galvanized iron troughs containing milk of lime should be used and removed daily.

Infected water did not prove an important factor in the spread of typhoid fever, but flies undoubtedly served as carriers of the infection. It is probable also that men carried infected material on their persons or clothing. A command changing location would carry infection with it, even after an ocean voyage. To get rid of serious infection change of location must be assisted by thorough disinfection of all clothing, bedding and tentage. To prevent typhoid one command should not locate on a site recently vacated by another; beds should be raised from the ground, outer clothing should be removed at night when possible, and tents should not be overcrowded or placed too near together.

Among 44,803 officers and men of the First and Third Army Corps, the records of which were studied, the number of cases of typhoid fever was estimated at 9,660. This is equivalent to 21.56 per cent. In the Fourth Army Corps the percentage seems to have been somewhat less. Of these cases more than half were not at first diagnosed as typhoid, and were not so considered until arrival at a hospital. This was due to the fact that the cases were not in the hands of regimental surgeons long enough for satisfactory diagnosis, as every sick man within forty-eight hours was sent to a division hospital, and from there many were at once furloughed home. The number of deaths in the 9,660 cases mentioned was 713, about seven and one half per cent. The deaths from typhoid were more than 80 per cent. of the total deaths in the service. This shows the need of improved sanitary arrangements for camps, even at a possible increase in the expense account.

The existing state of affairs in China emphasizes the necessity for a considerable American fleet in those waters, and it will be the policy of our Naval authorities to maintain a fleet on the Asiatic station sufficient to deal promptly with the sudden call for ships and men. The prompt and extensive re-establishment of a definite "China Squadron" will be one of the most direct results of the present condition of affairs on that station, and it is not at all improbable that the commanders-in-chief may change places, the importance of the situation at Taku rendering it advisable to have the senior officer at that point rather than at Manila. Important orders are now in process of formation at the Navy Department, and it is confidently asserted that these orders will be among the first issued by this government looking to a concert of action between Great Britain and this country. With the existing state of affairs it will be imperative that America show that she will act along the lines of historical precedent with the added point of keeping in touch with the sentiment of the people of the country. The experience gained in the recent hurried commissioning of the Massachusetts and Indiana will be of great and increasing value to the country, and will enable the Department to anticipate the possible exigencies of the future with an equanimity born of actual experiment, and the speed and completeness with which these two fine ships were commissioned for sea service formed an object lesson for the Navy hitherto lacking in our service which must be of lasting benefit.

When General Otis came to leave Manila the people woke up to the real kind of man they were about to lose, and the most kindly and appreciative notices were made in the local press. This is the picture the "Freedom" of Manila drew of his arduous and monotonous round of daily duties: General Otis, no matter at what hour he retires, always rises at reveille, breakfasts at 7, and usually reaches the Ayuntamiento by 8. He begins his day's work like an ordinary business man by reading his mail and dictating answers. It requires two hours to complete this task. From 10 o'clock to noon he receives visitors—returns to Malacanán in time to lunch at 12.30, and manages to return to the Ayuntamiento between 1.30 and 2 o'clock. His afternoons until five o'clock are engaged with important business. He dines between six and seven, and frequently supplements the meal with a game of billiards. Despite his years he handles the cue with remarkable touch. At nine o'clock he bids good-night to the officers in the billiard room, and proceeds to his study, where a stenographer usually awaits him. He burns much midnight oil. He usually retires about 12 o'clock. General Otis is not a formal personage. In his office at the Ayuntamiento he wears an old army coat of faded blue, and smokes many cigars.

Gen. Charles King, U. S. V. (Captain, U. S. A., retired), was tendered a reception at Spokane, Washington, June 12, at the Auditorium, where he delivered an interesting lecture on "The Volunteers of Manila," the survivors of the First Washington regiment, known as the Charles King garrison, about 75 strong, together with a few of the Idaho volunteers, being among those present. General King prefaced his remarks by explaining that he had been constrained to give up his literary work since returning from Luzon for the sole purpose of defending the government, and more particularly the volunteers, in the conduct of the war with the Filipinos, which had been misinterpreted and misrepresented from the beginning of hostilities almost to the present time. He showed how the Filipinos, and they only, were responsible for the precipitation of the war. That contrary to all rules of war they had persisted in marching their men within the American lines and insulting the American troops. The insults were laughed at, but the American commanders could not brook the violation of the rule prohibiting troops maintaining a hostile attitude from encroaching on the preserves of the opposing force except in the way of hostilities. General MacArthur requested that it cease and was given the promise that no further annoyances would occur, but despite the assurances given, it was repeated and hostilities began.

Those who believe that Great Britain's navy would, in case of war, prove nearly as full of anachronisms and mismanagement as the South African campaign proved the army to be, have received additional confirmation of their fears by reason of the severe stricture passed by the Admiralty upon the irregularities of the target practice and reports thereon among the fleets now in commission. The Admiralty practically declares that the percentages sent in are worthless. In a circular to all the commanding officers the Admiralty says: Practice seems to have been carried on without a supervisor, the commissioned targets were not properly checked and the markers were not drawn from another ship.

Valley Forge, where the Continental army spent the winter of 1777-1778, was the objective point of thousands of patriotic men and children June 16 to celebrate the departure of Washington's troops 122 years ago. The exercises were presided over by Gov. Stone, of Pennsylvania, who, with Gen. John W. Schall, reviewed the parade of the State troops. President McKinley could not attend but sent a patriotic letter in which he expressed the earnest hope of a happy consummation of the work so auspiciously begun, and that the memory of the winter camp at Valley Forge may be forever preserved to our people.



## APPOINTMENTS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

The appointment of Loyd Wheaton as Major General of Volunteers, which is announced this week, was urgently recommended by Generals Otis and MacArthur in recognition of and as a reward for his exceptional and conspicuous service in action in the Philippines, where he has participated in all the hardest fought battles, where success has been due in great measure to his cool determination and ability to handle troops in trying emergencies. He entered the military service April 20, 1861, as 1st Sergt., Com. E 8th Illinois Vol. Inf., and was successively promoted 1st Lieut., Captain, Major, and Lieut. Col., which last rank he held when he was honorably mustered out May 4, 1864. He was appointed Captain 24th U. S. Inf. July 28, 1866; promoted Major 20th Inf. October 17, 1891, Lieut.-Colonel 22nd Inf. May 31, 1895, and Colonel 20th Inf. February 6, 1899. May 27, 1898, he was appointed Brigadier-General U. S. Vols., under which rank he has since served.

Brevetted Colonel of Volunteers March 26, 1865, for "faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the city of Mobile and its defenses." Major U. S. Army March 2, 1867, for "gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Vicksburg Miss.;" Lieut.-Colonel March 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious services in the assault upon Fort Blakely, Ala.;" and Major-General, U. S. Volunteers June 19, 1899. He was awarded a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in the assault on Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865, leading the right wing of his regiment, springing through an embrasure against a strong fire of artillery and musketry, the first to enter the enemy's works, while serving as Lieut.-Colonel, 8th Illinois Inf. His service has been principally with his regiment in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas from 1861 to 1865, and since his appointment in the Regular Army in the Southern States from 1866 to 1869, and on the Western frontier to 1898, with the exception of two years recruiting service. Since the beginning of the war with Spain he has been commanding a brigade in Alabama and Florida to December, 1898, and in Cuba to January, 1899, en route to Manila to February 23rd, 1899, and commanding a brigade in the 8th Army Corps to April 18, 1900, and in command of the Department of Northern Luzon, Philippine Islands, to date. General Wheaton is an able and efficient officer whose services well deserve the promotion he has received.

Col. Thos. H. Barry, assistant adjutant general, U. S. V. (lieutenant colonel and A. A. G., U. S. A.), who has been appointed a brigadier general of Volunteers in recognition of his service on the staff of General MacArthur, was appointed a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy July 1, 1873, graduating June 15, 1877, and was assigned to the 7th Cavalry, and was transferred in August, 1880, to the 1st Infantry. He served in successive grades to captain and was appointed major and assistant adjutant general Jan. 29, 1897; lieutenant colonel and A. A. G. Vols. June 22, 1898; lieutenant colonel and A. A. G., U. S. A., Jan. 10, 1900; and brigadier general, U. S. Vols., June 18, 1900. After graduating he served on the frontier with his regiment, and was on duty in the office of the Secretary of War. He served as adjutant general of the Department of the Columbia; adjutant general of U. S. expeditionary forces at San Francisco; adjutant general of the Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, at Manila, and was on duty in the A. G. O. from March 20, 1900, to date. He was recommended for promotion by Generals Otis, MacArthur and other general officers, and General MacArthur urgently requests it with a view to his returning to Manila as chief of Staff.

## LATEST FROM MANILA.

On June 14, Major Wheeler, commanding at Penaranda, Province of Nueva Ecija, telegraphed to General Funston that General Lucenas, an insurgent leader, with 300 men, was four miles from Penaranda preparing to attack the American garrison, numbering only fifty men. General Funston, with the scouts commanded by Lieut. E. L. Admire, 22d Inf., and Troop G, 4th Cav., marched against the rebels. Major Wheeler's fifty men were added to the force as it passed through Penaranda. General Lucenas awaited the attack in a position two miles from the town with 200 men, the rest of his force being in the rear in reserve. General Funston blocked the roads so that no aid could reach Lucenas and then made a vigorous attack on the intrenchments. The Filipinos made a brave but futile attempt to hold their position and were completely routed, being chased four miles into the brush and ravines. The Americans found and buried twenty-two bodies, and more dead are hidden in the brush. One American was killed and one wounded.

Troops under General Funston and General Grant took part in an advance, with parts of five regiments and two guns, against 500 rebels in a mountain stronghold east of Biacnabata, where it was supposed Captain Roberts of the 35th Vol. Inf., who was captured last month at San Miguel de Mayumo, was held captive. The Americans operated under many difficulties and over an exceedingly rough country, but the rebels retreated, only a few resisting, and the stronghold was occupied and burned. As the result of last week's scouting 60 Filipinos were killed, 200 were captured, and 300 rifles, with 23,000 rounds of ammunition, were surrendered. Three Americans were killed.

A press despatch from Manila says that malarial fever has been prevalent since April in parts of Cavite and Batangas provinces, which are garrisoned by the 46th and 39th Vol. Inf. Thirty per cent. of the men of each regiment are on the sick list. Of two battalions in Batangas province, one has 150 sick and the other 190.

## FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

In addition to the bills mentioned last week the following were passed by Congress and approved by the President:

Granting increase of pension: To Harriet V. Gridley; to Helen L. Dent; to Rebecca Paulding Meade; to Consolacion Victoria Kirkland; to Mary LaTourette Stotsenburg; to Margaret M. Badger; to Helen Mauck; to Elvira C. Upham.

To authorize the appointment of Thomas Lutz Stitt, an officer in the Navy. To appoint David Bagley an additional naval cadet. For the appointment of first lieutenants of Volunteers in the Signal Corps of the Army. To appoint George W. Kirkman a captain, U. S. A.

For the relief of Joshua Bishop. To pay judgments against John C. Bates and Jonathan A. Yeckley, cap-

tain and first lieutenant, U. S. A. For the relief of the estate of Major Guy Howard, deceased.

Authorizing the President to appoint additional cadets at large to the Naval Academy.

Increasing the annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia.

The following bills were passed by the Senate, but their consideration was objected to in the House. For the relief of the widow of Charles S. Tripler. S. 1023—To loan equipment to certain military schools. S. 3077—To appoint Lieut. Robert Platt, U. S. N., to the rank of commander.

The following bills passed the Senate and were reported back by the committees of the House, but not passed by the House: S. 854—For the relief of Lieut. Horace P. McIntosh. S. 2055—For the promotion and retirement of P. A. Surg. John F. Bransford, U. S. V. S. 2884—For the relief of Edward Everett Hayden, ensign on the retired list, U. S. N.

The following bills passed the Senate and were referred to the appropriate committee of the House: S. 3064—To amend section 12 of Act "For increasing the efficiency of the Army, etc.," approved March 2, 1899. S. 3422—To equalize the rank and pay of certain retired officers of the Navy. S. 3565—To establish a quarter-master's depot at Omaha, Neb. S. 4044—For the appointment of dental surgeons for service in the Army. S. 4860—For the retirement of certain officers of the Army.

A joint resolution, S. R. 134, relating to leaves of absence granted officers of the Army, was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hawley, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## ADMITTED TO WEST POINT.

The following have been admitted to the Military Academy as a result of the examination in March, 1900, principals, 62; alternates, 8; total, 70. The admission of Carter is conditioned upon the failure of his principal, Harris. Catts is subject to a physical examination at the end of six months. Brant, Cron, Conry, French, Gehle, and West are reappointed upon the recommendation of the Academic Board, and were subjected to physical examination only, as were also Barkley and Harbold, who had been examined as alternates.

Charles Russel Alley, Charles Parkman Ames, Rollo Fred Anderson, William Dandridge, Alex. Anderson, Joseph Alexander Atkins.

Charles Exton Bamford, Albert Howell Barkley, Ralph Dwight Bates, (Alt.); Jay Leland Benedict, (Alt.); Gerald Clark, Arthur Dryhurst Budd, Tillman Mealing Bunch, Edwin Butcher, Henry Langdon Butler, (Alt.).

William Vaulx Carter (1Alt.); Gordon Rives Catts, Clifford Lee Corbin, James Kerr Crain, Anton Caesar Cron, Charles Frederick Conry, Donald Cameron Cubison.

Arthur James Davis, Ralph Dickinson, Ursa Milner Diller, Charles Stuart Donovan, James Tyson Dorch.

Joseph Haynsworth Earle. Chauncey Lee Fenton, Edward Ambrose Finn, John Charles French.

Arthur Fred Gehle, John Grove George, Edmund Bristol Gregory, Edmund Louis Gruber.

Robert Pattison Harbold, William Henry Hawes, Jr., Richard James Herman, Robert Bailey Hewitt, (Alt.); Edward Lorenzo Hooper, George Bowditch.

Christopher Jensvold. John Jennings Kingman, Karl Daenzer Klemm.

Albert Noll Maduska, Walter Hanks Martin, David McCandless McKell, Charles Andrew Meals, (Alt.); William Eaton Merritt, Edward Edwin Miller, John Jay Moller.

Albert Alexander Norris. Bernard Philip Oswalt, Charles William Owens.

Robert Burns Parker, Irving Joseph Philipson. Clarence Edmund Rarick, Henry Julius Frederick Reusswig, Robert Charwood Richardson, Jr., Napoleon William Riley, Thomas Matthews Robins.

Walter Singles, Charles Michael Sweeney. Augustus Bissell Van Wormer.

George Frank Waugh, George W. West, Sherburne Whipple, (Alt.); Erle Martin Wilson, Martin Christian Wise, Clement Hale Wright.

Appointments to the Military Academy during the past week have been as follows:

Harry G. Scheer, Keyser, West Va. Eugene P. Fortson, Washington, Ga. Joseph D. Pork, Plymouth, N. H.

Fred C. Test, Council Bluffs, Iowa. James Deunnead, alt., Marshallville, Iowa.

Russell V. Venable, Cincinnati, Ohio. William B. Wolfe, Keyser, West Va.

William W. Hyams, North Carolina. Oliver Brooks, alt., Jefferson, Texas. H. B. Hackett, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

It is understood at the War Department that General Theodore Schwan will, upon his own application, be placed upon the retired list.

The report from Gen. Schwan, which we print at length in another column, speaks volumes for the pluck, endurance and fortitude of the men who are carrying our flag and our ideas into the wilds of Luzon. It is in reading such reports that we can form a picture of the hardships they have to undergo and the privations they are called on to suffer. No one can read such accounts without increased respect and admiration for the men who make up our Army.

The strategy made use of in the campaign is explained by these words of the report: "Knowing the lack of initiative on the part of the Filipino soldier, and his fear of the American cavalry, wide flanking movements could be safely undertaken by the cavalry, acting alone or with slight infantry support, utilizing the cavalry in this manner in the two latter periods of the campaign, while moving the infantry in the direct roads to the towns to be captured, proved exceedingly effective. It resulted in dispersing the enemy and in occupying the principal towns with a minimum loss of life."

The Naval Board of Admirals which has been meeting for the purpose of selecting two officers of the grade of lieutenant for retirement under the Personnel Act has completed its work and has made a tentative report to the Secretary of the Navy. The law provides that this board shall not make its final report prior to July 1, but unless some officers of this grade die or are retired by court martial before that date, the two selected will be retired under the act. This will be the first time that it has been necessary to make retirements, as they have always been a sufficient number of officers applying for voluntary retirement to satisfy the law. What officers have been selected it is impossible to state, and, in fact, their names will not be made public prior to the date of the final report.

## SUPERPOSED TURRETS AGAIN.

As has been stated in the Army and Navy Journal on several occasions, the superimposed turret question was not settled by the trial of the Kearsarge, and the vote of the Board of Construction against the feasibility of placing the turret on any more vessels. Rear-Admiral Sampson, who, unnecessarily to state, is the strongest advocate of the turret, has finally persuaded the Secretary to call a Board of high naval officers to consider in detail the question and to make a report which will finally settle the controversy. This Board the personnel of which was given in the Army and Navy Journal of June 9, has been in session during the past week, and has carefully gone over the reports on the subject in the possession of the Department.

The Board has finally decided by a vote of ten to three to adopt the superposed turret for the U. S. Navy. Should the recommendations of this board be adopted by the Secretary, which is more than likely, the ships mentioned, as well as those which will be authorized in the future, will be fitted with the new gun installation. The question of the superposed turret has been under consideration for several years and was recently decided against by the Construction Board of the Navy. Rear Admiral Hiebhorn, who was absent during the sessions of the new board, was one of the officers who was most strongly opposed to the superposed turret. He was represented during his absence by Naval Constructor Taylor. He has just returned to Washington and is still as much opposed to the new method of gun installation as ever and will probably make a minority report.

Hitherto, the Board on Construction has been given full and complete power to decide not only the turret question, but all matters of detail relating to the construction of new vessels of war for the Navy. As is well known, the subject of the turret has been carefully considered by this Board several times, and has been unfavorably reported to the Secretary. The members do not consider the new turret desirable for any more ships, and some of them go as far as to say that the Kearsarge and Kentucky are a mistake on account of their gun installation. There is only one member of the old Board who now favors the turret, whereas at first there was only one member who was opposed.

The superimposed turret is the pet scheme of Rear-Admiral Sampson, and he believes that his reputation is at stake, and more than ever is he convinced the turret system, as applied to the Kearsarge, is far superior to that applied to the Oregon and vessels of her class. Feeling that his judgment had been impeached by the action of the Board on Construction, he persuaded the Secretary of the Navy to call the new Board for the consideration of the question, and once and for all to decide the important question of gun installation. Considering the importance of the work to be done by the Board, we think it advisable to reprint the names of the members. Besides the members of the Board on Construction they are as follows: Rear-Admirals Frederick Rodgers, Albert S. Barker and Captains Henry C. Taylor, Charles E. Clarke, F. E. Chadwick, George A. Converse, Willard H. Brownson, and Asa Walker.

In anticipation of continued trouble of a serious nature with China, the Marine Corps will send on the transport Grant an additional battalion of marines for service in the far East. This battalion will be under the command of Major Biddle and will be either for service in the Philippine Islands or in China.

The renomination of President McKinley at Philadelphia on June 21 was expected and inevitable. The nomination of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt for Vice-President was a fitting climax to a convention dominated by the new Americanism that perhaps needs as an exponent a man who fought in the war of 1898 that gave birth to this new national spirit, which both in ticket and platform was admirably set forth by the convention.

President Charles A. Moore, of the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., returned from Europe the other day and described to a New York Tribune reporter the visit of the jacks of the U. S. Dixie to the Pope. The sailormen came into the Sistine Chapel marching two by two, and stood in double file awaiting the coming of the Pope. When His Holiness appeared in his throne chair, carried by four men, the scene was impressive. When the men of the Dixie saw the Pope wave the stars and stripes they gave three ringing cheers, which echoed and re-echoed through the chapel. The Pope was visibly affected at the cheering, and he bowed right and left. One thing that seemed to please the Pope was the cry of the Dixie's men. It was "Who are we? Who are we? D-i-x-i-e-Dixie."

Upon the request of Lieut.-Comdr. Colwell, late naval attaché at London, England, a court of inquiry has, during the past week, been meeting at Washington Navy Yard for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he was properly treated as respects to his orders to return to this country. It seems that while on duty in London he suffered from a serious affection of the throat which incapacitated him for travel to the United States, as directed by his orders. He underwent an operation after the receipt of the orders of the Department, which made it imperative to remain in England. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation prepared a memorandum for the Secretary of Navy, in which he severely criticised Lieut. Comdr. Colwell for his delay in obeying orders. The Department knew of the sickness of Lieut. Comdr. Colwell, but according to his complaint did not take it into consideration. The findings of the court have been sent to the Navy Department and will be made public as soon as the Secretary returns to the office. No intimation of a reliable character is given regarding the recommendations made.

## LATE ARMY ORDERS.

## SPECIAL ORDERS, JUNE 21, H. Q. A.

These changes in stations and duties of officers of Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. William L. Sibert, relieved at Fort Totten; to Louisville and relieve Captain George A. Zinn, who will proceed to Philippines; 1st Lieut. Harry Burgess, 2d Lieut. Lewis H. Rand, 2d Lieut. W. Kelly, 2d Lieut. Lytle Brown, ordered to Philippines, and will sail from San Francisco July 15. 1st Lieut. William J. Barden, relieved Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara; to New York. 1st Lieut. George W. Cole, 7th Cav., to Fort Grant. Capt. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., to Chicago to take charge of recruiting station during temporary absence of Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav.

Capt. Charles W. Mason, 4th Inf., to Fort Slocum. 1st Lieut. Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf., to Fort Slocum. Capt. George E. French, 18th Inf., to Fort Slocum, for assignment duty detachments recruits for Philippines.



## ARMY AND NAVY CHAPTER, D. A. R.

The Regents Report of the Army and Navy Chapter of the National Society of the D. A. R., whose headquarters are in Washington, for the year ending in May, 1900, shows that its work has extended to every fort and army post, and to the Philippines where a branch of the relief committee is in charge of Mrs. Crosby Miller. Since September a large amount of clothing has been distributed, and \$876 in small sums. Many disabled soldiers and widows have been assisted in securing pensions, and assistance toward self support has been rendered. In Washington the "Luncheon and tea room," already referred to in our columns, was opened, now at 734 Seventeenth street.

Mrs. George Sternberg was appointed Chairman of the Relief Committee and Mrs. Ludington, Chairman of the Committee on Literature, which has sent 32 large boxes of books and magazines to Manila, Porto Rico and Cuba. \$234 was obtained from a musicale, \$250 was contributed by the Colonial Dames and \$3,056, one-half of the proceeds of a benefit at the Empire Theatre, New York, the rest going to the British Army in South Africa. Other entertainments have been given to raise funds and the membership has largely increased.

## PERSONALS.

A. A. Surgeon C. R. Gill, U. S. A., is a recent arrival in New York for duty at Bedloe's Island.

Lieut. J. L. Hayden, 1st Art., of Fort Screven, Ga., is a recent visitor in Jacksonville, Fla.

Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, U. S. N., is stopping at the Oceanside, Magnolia, Mass.

Mrs. A. M. Wetherill has left Washington, D. C., for Jamestown, R. I.

Capt. B. W. Leavell, 24th Inf., sick at Fort Bayard, N. M., has left there on a short leave of absence.

Major Geo. M. Dunn, judge advocate, is visiting in New York and vicinity prior to sailing for Havana, Cuba.

Lieut.-Col. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General, U. S. A., on sick leave in the United States from Manila, will go abroad soon to spend the summer in search of health.

Capt. Elisha S. Benton, recently promoted to the 3d Art., Battery H, at Manila, will not join there at present but remain in command of Fort Williams, Portland Head, Me.

Lieut. Thomas Washington, U. S. N., was married at Morrow, Ohio, June 12, 1900, to Miss Genevieve F. Clement, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Clement, of Morrow, Ohio.

Bradford Barnette and William F. Halsey, Jr., whose appointment to the Naval Academy was announced last week, are the sons of Captain Barnette, who resides in Annapolis, and of Lieut.-Comdr. Halsey, U. S. N.

Corp. John Little, Commissary of Subsistence and Depot Commissary, Army Building, New York City, is seriously ill at his home on Governors Island. Major A. L. Smith is in temporary charge of the Depot Commissary Office.

Baron von Ketteler, German Ambassador at Peking, concerning whose fate there has been so much anxiety, married the daughter of President Ledyard of the Michigan Central Railroad, whose son, Lieutenant Ledyard, was killed in the Philippines.

Major L. W. T. Wells and Lieuts. R. F. Wynne, G. C. Reid, A. E. Harding, H. Leonard and W. L. Jolly, U. S. M. C., are included in the detachment of one hundred marines with the international expedition sent to the relief of the foreign residents at Peking.

Mrs. J. E. Cusack, wife of Lieut. J. E. Cusack, 5th U. S. Cav., now serving in Porto Rico, has permission to occupy quarters at Fort McHenry, Md. Her parents, Major and Mrs. Frederick Fuger, will reside with her until September or October, when their new home in Washington will be completed.

The family of the late Captain George H. Tilly, Signal Corps, have been notified at their home, in Jamaica, L. I., that his body arrived in San Francisco June 16, and was at once shipped East. Captain Tilly was treacherously slain by the natives on the island of Negros, in the Philippines, about a year ago. Arrangements have been made for a public military funeral in Jamaica on June 27.

Capt. Orison P. Lee, 45th Inf., who was drowned off the coast of Albany, June 10, was born at Shelbyville, Ind., July 30, 1860, and entered the service April 26, 1898, as captain of the 160th Indiana Volunteers. He served with that regiment at Matanzas, Cuba, from January to March, 1899. He was appointed captain of the 45th Vol. Inf. Aug. 17, 1899, and accompanied the regiment to the Philippines in December last.

Lieut. Charles T. Vogelgesang, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty in connection with fitting for sea the U. S. battleship Wisconsin under construction at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., and will later be detailed for sea service on that vessel. The Wisconsin will not be ready for her sea trials until some time in August, but her completion will be pushed with all speed as soon as the preliminary trials are concluded.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for week ending June 20, 1900: Admiral A. S. Barker, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. M. Talbot, U. S. A., and Mrs. Talbot; Lieut. G. W. Cole, U. S. A.; Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Comdr. W. T. Burwell, U. S. N., and Mrs. Burwell; Capt. A. M. Palmer, U. S. A.; Capt. J. L. Barbour, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. P. Wooten, U. S. A.; Mrs. C. F. Nagle and son, Gen. M. R. Morgan, U. S. A., and Mrs. Morgan; Admiral Silas Casey, U. S. N.

Major Louis I. Seymour, the American consulting mining engineer recently killed in South Africa, had charge of the repair work of the Norval's Point Bridge, of which three spans were destroyed by retreating Boers. He accomplished what is said to be the largest military engineering work known, beginning the work of repair by putting up an aerial tram over the broken parts. The tram car was hauled by cable worked from the shore and both men and horses were conveyed in this way. Its use proved so successful that it is considered as having taken a permanent place in military engineering.

Capt. Andrew Geddes, formerly of the 25th Inf., who was dismissed from the service Dec. 31, 1880, has been restored to the Army by Act of Congress as a member of the retired list. Previous to his final dismissal he was tried by Court martial for "conduct unbecoming," etc., and "false swearing," and sentenced to be cashiered and imprisoned in the penitentiary for three years. The action of the court in this case was disapproved by President Hayes Dec. 3, 1879, on account of errors in the proceedings of the court and Captain Geddes was restored to duty. Congress having concluded that injustice has been done in his case has again restored him to the service.

Lieut. L. E. Hill, 4th Inf., on an extended sick leave, has for present address care A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Lieut.-Col. Carroll H. Potter, U. S. A., lately retired from active service is located at present at 58 N. Upper street, Lexington, Ky.

Major Edwin B. Bolton, 24th Inf., recently promoted, is at present at Coronado, Cal., but expects shortly to be able to join his regiment in the Philippines on promotion.

Lieut. J. M. Elliott, U. S. N., is on duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and has done some excellent work in the strictly literary part of the course.

Comdr. William P. Day, U. S. N., is comfortably fixed as inspector of the Thirtieth Light House District with headquarters at Portland, Ore.

Major A. C. Taylor, 4th Art., lately stationed in Havana, Cuba, is likely to succeed Major F. W. Fuger in command of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. Col. W. A. Jones, C. E., is a recent arrival from Baltimore in New York City, with headquarters at the Gilsey House.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis left West Point this week for a two months stay at Newport, R. I., where Lieutenant Davis will attend the lectures at the War College.

Lieut. A. F. Cassella, 7th Art., who has been serving with the 6th Art. in Manila, and recently in San Francisco, is expected to join at Fort Adams, R. I., early in July.

Lieut. B. M. Hartshorne, Jr., 9th Inf., whose address is care A. G. O., Washington, D. C., has had his sick leave extended two months, and at its expiration will go to Fort Slocum for duty with recruits.

Major James O'Hara, 1st Art., instead of going to Fort Barrancas, Fla., as anticipated, goes to Tybee Island, Ga., to command Fort Screven in succession to Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art.

Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, 13th Inf., lately on leave at 61 Morningside avenue, New York, went to Fort Slocum this week and from there goes to San Francisco en route to Manila to join his regiment.

Capt. W. N. Hughes, 13th Inf., on sick leave at Columbia, Tenn., has been examined for retirement, his physical condition making it doubtful whether he will be again fit for active service.

Major J. B. Houston of the Pay Dept., U. S. A., lately visiting in St. Louis, will not return to Cuba, but will shortly go to Portland, Oregon, for duty as Chief Paymaster of the Department of Columbia.

Rear Admiral O. F. Stanton, U. S. N., retired, has taken up his residence in the pleasant little town of New London, Conn., and finds the climate both agreeable and health giving.

Asst. Paymaster W. T. Camp, U. S. N., has been ordered to take duty on the Asiatic station, and will probably report for duty on that station by the end of the present month.

Surg. S. H. Dickson, U. S. N., is attached to the Naval Ordnance Yard, Washington, D. C., in the capacity of medical attendant for the officers and enlisted men attached to that station.

The Havana "Post" recently said: "Miss Alice L. Gelding, the charming niece of Colonel Ewers, 10th Inf., who has been spending some months with her uncle at Matanzas, expects to return to the States early in this month."

Major Francis B. Jones, whose duties in New York as General Superintendent of the Army Transport Service for some time past have been most arduous and requiring unremitting attention, will spend July, August and September on a much needed leave.

Major Guy L. Edie, president of the Manila Board of Health, has been suffering from an injured knee, which kept him away from his office for some time. The attending physician found it necessary to place the knee in a plaster cast.

Miss Sybilla Evans Weidemann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Weidemann, and Lieut. John Glover Muir, U. S. M. C., were married June 14 in the Temple Baptist Church, Tioga. Lieut. H. D. F. Long, U. S. M. C., was the best man.

Comdr. F. M. Green, U. S. N., retired, has gone abroad on an extended leave of absence, and before his return to the United States he will visit the principal cities of the old world. His address is in care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

Lieut. Albert Dabney, U. S. N., retired, has taken up his residence in Washington, D. C., and will probably continue to reside there for the future. The present summer he intends to escape the heated term by a sojourn in the mountains of Virginia.

Surg. H. N. T. Harris, U. S. N., was detailed as medical officer for temporary duty on the U. S. S. Albany, but under the latest orders for that ship it seems likely that, in common with the other officers of the vessel, Surgeon Harris may be retained for permanent duty on the Albany while making a short cruise "up the straits."

Capt. A. W. Catlin, U. S. M. C., is in command of the marine guard on duty at the Port Royal Naval Station. The hygienic conditions at that station continue satisfactory, and by the most unremitting attention to their environment Captain Catlin hopes to maintain the health of the barracks at its present high standard of excellence.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N., has settled down to his duties as commandant of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and his tour of duty promises to be the most successful, for the Yard, of any for many years. He retires on Feb. 9, 1902, and it is more than probable that he will retain the Portsmouth Yard until that time.

A charming home wedding was solemnized at high noon, Tuesday, June 19, when Major Theodore Frelinghuysen Forbes, 5th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Henrietta Archer Woodward, daughter of Mrs. Robert Taylor, were united in marriage by Rev. R. R. Converse, D. D., pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's mother, No. 129 South Fitzhugh street, Rochester, N. Y. The parlors were beautifully decorated with pink peonies, roses and palms. The bride was gown in pale gray embroidered crepe, trimmed with gray lace and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Major Forbes wore the infantry full dress uniform of the U. S. Army. Following the ceremony, a wedding breakfast was served by Teal. The table was prettily decorated with pink rose buds and bride roses. Major and Mrs. Forbes left the same afternoon for an extended Western tour. Those present were: Mrs. Robert Taylor, Miss Woodward, Miss Henrietta Woodward, Mrs. R. R. Converse, Mrs. W. S. Archer, Miss Katherine Sterna, Theodore F. Forbes and Dr. and Mrs. W. V. Ewers.

Mrs. J. B. Aleshire has gone to Slack P. O., Wyoming, for the summer.

Lieut. John A. Nugent, 4th Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Terry, near New London, Conn.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Brig.-Gen. James Franklin Bell, U. S. V., will sail for Manila about July 1.

Capt. William Paundling, 10th Inf., was expected in New York this week from Cuba on a short leave of absence.

Major John B. Rodman, 20th Inf., on sick leave at Lakeport, Cal., has had it extended two months, as he is still on the sick list.

Mrs. Sheldon G. Evans, wife of P. A. Surgeon Sheldon G. Evans, is visiting Lieutenant and Mrs. William G. Miller at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

Major L. Brechemin, surgeon, who is going on leave abroad should be addressed at 3 Strehliner Strasse, Dresden, Saxony.

Edward Bragg Sherman who has just received all appointment "at large" to the Naval Academy, is a son of Lieut.-Comdr. Francis H. Sherman, U. S. N., and a grandson of Gen. Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin.

Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Nicoll Ludlow have closed their residence on Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., and have gone to their country place near Sayville, L. I., for the summer.

2d Lieut. R. M. Cutts, U. S. M. C., retains his assignment at the Marine Barracks, Mare Island Navy Yard, and will not be disturbed it is likely until a fresh call for officers on the Asiatic Station is made.

Mrs. Skipwith, the mother of Asst. Paymaster Grey Skipwith, U. S. N., will sail from New York the latter part of the present month for an extended tour on the continent.

Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze, U. S. N., is the superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C., and will probably remain there through the present year. Commander Leutze occupies quarters at the Bancroft.

Comdr. W. H. Emory, U. S. N., is in charge of the navigation portion of the New York Navy Yard, but he resides at Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y. Mrs. Emory has gone abroad for an extended residence on the continent.

Capt. Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., of Oregon fame, is at present in command of the executive portion of the League Island Navy Yard. He is the captain of the yard and as such is furnished with quarters in the yard.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. E. Sewell, U. S. N., has applied for retirement under the Personnel law, and is now waiting orders at Walton, N. Y. He was recently attached to the steam collier Abarenda at Samoa.

Asst. Naval Constr. H. L. Ferguson, U. S. N., has been placed in charge of the construction work under contract by the Wolf & Zwicker Company, of Portland, Ore., and is also head of the construction department at the Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash.

Capt. Jas. E. Mahoney, U. S. M. C., is in command of the marine guard serving on the U. S. S. Iowa. He has served more than once on the China station, and is believed to be as familiar with the military situation and ability of the Chinese as any officer on the station.

Lieut. Volney O. Chase, U. S. N., is on duty at the Washington Ordnance Factory and has charge of some of the important work being carried out at that place in connection with the experiments with the new gun mounts devised by officers of the Naval Ordnance office.

Rear-Admiral F. M. Bunce, U. S. N., retired, has been, and still is, quite a sufferer from rheumatism incurred during the Spanish war, but otherwise retains fair health. Admiral Bunce's address is 957 Asylum avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Capt. Charles H. Davis, U. S. N., superintendent of the Naval Observatory, has recently completed the re-fitting of his official residence, and intends remaining at his post all summer notwithstanding the torrid temperatures usual in Washington during July and August.

Lieut. T. G. Dewey, U. S. N., is still on duty as watch and division officer on the U. S. S. R. S. Vermont, Navy Yard, New York, but it is understood that some time during the present year his services will be required at sea. He has been attached to the Vermont since last September, and came from sea last June.

Surg. C. J. Decker, U. S. N., is the medical officer serving on the U. S. S. Monocacy, and with Mrs. Decker has become one of the prime favorites in the foreign society of Shanghai, China. He writes interestingly of Chinese affairs, but expresses no opinion as to the outcome likely to ensue as the result of the present outbreaks.

Comdr. U. R. Harris, U. S. N., is in charge of the Fifteenth Light House District with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. The office of the inspector is in the fine Custom House building of that city. Mr. Harris has become a prime social favorite, and much favorable comment is made over the selection of Commander Harris for the important position under his control.

There are but two vacancies to be made in the line of the Navy on account of age the present year. Capt. W. C. Gibson, U. S. N., retires on July 23 and Rear-Admiral F. V. McNair retires December 11, next. In the Medical Department of the Navy the following retirements for age occur the present year: Medical Director G. W. Woods, U. S. N., August 24; Medical Director C. H. White, U. S. N., November 19.

Lieut. Claude Bailey, U. S. N., will be married at Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., on Thursday, June 28, to Miss Emily Sawyer Moore, youngest daughter of Commodore John White Moore, U. S. N., retired, and sister of Mrs. W. E. Sewell, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. Sewell, U. S. N. Lieutenant Bailey came home on the U. S. S. Hartford and has been granted a brief leave of absence before assignment to shore duty.

The retirement of Major Frederick Fuger, 4th Art., promotes Capt. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, 6th Art. (Major, 29th Vols.), and 2d Lieut. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, 6th Art. Major Fuger has served 44 years in the same regiment from private to major, and in the Seminole war, the Utah Expedition, and in various severe fights against the Indians and in the civil war, participating in no less than 63 battles and engagements. He was wounded at Antietam and at White Oak Swamp. For gallantry in the repulse of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, he was appointed 2d lieutenant in his old regiment in October, 1863. He also received a medal of honor for his gallantry in the battle, because, as the official record stated, "he, then a sergeant with Field Battery A, 4th Art., succeeded to the command of the battery, all of its officers having been killed or wounded, and five of its guns disabled in Pickett's assault; with a most distinguished gallantry he fought with the remaining guns until the battery was ordered withdrawn." Major Fuger was also 1st lieutenant and captain for gallantry at Yellow Tavern and Dinwiddie Court House, Va.



## PERSONAL.

Lieut. Geo. E. Mitchell, 7th Cav., is at Huntsville, Ala. Rear-Admiral Geo. B. Balch, U. S. N., is at Rye Beach, N. H.

Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U. S. A., has left Brooklyn, N. Y., for the Maples, Broadway, Saratoga, N. Y.

Capt. C. J. Bailey, 7th Art., commandant at Fort Preble, Me., rejoined there this week from a short leave.

Lieut. Ward P. Pershing, 6th Cav., on sick leave at 337 East 53d street, Chicago, has had his leave extended two months.

Capt. J. B. Goe, 13th Inf., who has been recuperating at Fort Harrison, Montana, will shortly rejoin his regiment in the Philippines via San Francisco.

Capt. G. L. Scott, 6th Cav., lately at Fort Sill, O. T., was expected at Pittsburg, Pa., this week for recruiting duty with headquarters at 951 Penn avenue.

The engagement is announced of Miss Clare French Kunkel, daughter of Dr. C. D. Kunkel, Pulaski City, Va., to Lieut. Morrell Madison Mills, 5th U. S. Art.

Carpenter H. R. Philbrick, U. S. N., has closed his home in Dorchester, Mass., and is at Sea Cottage, York Village, N. H., where he will remain until the first of October.

Capt. B. H. Cheever, 6th Cav., has rejoined at Fort Walla Walla from a trip to Vancouver in connection with the purchase of horses for troops of his regiment going to the Philippines.

Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Sampson entertained Miss Helen Gould at lunch at their residence at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass., June 19, and on the 20th a reception was given in the yard in her honor.

Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, Adjutant, 5th Art., of Fort Hamilton, spent this week in camp at Concord, N. H., with the brigade of New Hampshire troops and rendered efficient service as inspector. His reception by the State authorities was most hospitable and his services were highly appreciated.

Capt. G. M. Whistler, 5th Art., of Fort Wadsworth, visited Governors Island this week in connection with his important duties as member of the Board to prepare and formulate a complete system of electrical communications for use in position finding, and for artillery fire control and direction for coast armament.

Pay Director Charles H. Eldridge, U. S. N., and Mrs. Eldridge, gave a very pleasant musicale at their residence in Freemason street, Norfolk, Va., June 14, and among others present were Mrs. Geoffrey Morgan, Mrs. Laura DeR. Berry, Mr. George Bain, Mr. William Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh N. Page and Mr. Harry Keeling.

General and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, accompanied by Mrs. Strode, of New York, Rev. Dr. M. L. Haines and Dr. Henry Jameson left for Indianapolis June 17 for a trip to Yellowstone Park. The party will return in a few weeks, and the general and his wife will then go to their summer cottage at Old Forge in the Adirondacks for the summer.

Of Capt. Fred. W. Sladen and Lieut. David S. Stanley, aides of General Otis, who returned from the Philippines with him, the Manila "Freedom" said: "The two young officers who have been on General Otis's staff since 1898 and leave the Philippines for home to-day, are possibly two of the most popular young officers in the Eighth Army Corps. In the performance of their strict duties they have won the regard of the military and civil population alike, and will take with them the best wishes of a host of friends."

It is not generally known that attached to the staff of the Paris Observatory is an American astronomer, Miss Dorothea Klumpke of California. In November last, in company with a friend and an aeronaut, Miss Klumpke made an ascension from the city of Paris with the purpose of observing the expected shower of Leonids. Her experience of "A Night in a Balloon," on a trip which extended to the border of the sea, is narrated by her in the June "Century," with illustrations by Castaigne, drawn under her directions, and with a portrait of the writer.

Col. Jared A. Smith, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., the government engineer at Cleveland, is to be transferred to San Francisco, and Lieut. Col. S. M. Mansfield, C. E., who is now at San Francisco, is to come to Cleveland. The public announcement of the change has not been made, though it has been considered by General Wilson, chief of engineers, for some time. The exact date of the transfer is not as yet known. Colonel Smith succeeded Major Overman in charge of the government work here. He will leave here with cordial wishes of the vessel men for his success at the new post.—"Marine Review," Cleveland, Ohio.

The July "Century" will contain the first instalment of the reminiscences of William Mason, the distinguished composer and pianist. In his "Memories of a Musical Life," Dr. Mason will review the development of music in Europe and the United States during the second half of the nineteenth century. Dr. Mason comes of a musical family. His father, the late Dr. Lowell Mason, in connection with the late Mr. Webb, did much to improve church music in this country. Two brothers were members of the publishing house of Mason Brothers, who dealt in psalm books, and a third brother founded the house of Mason & Hamlin, the well-known manufacturers of organs. We remember Dr. William Mason when he first returned from Europe, fresh from his studies under some of the German masters, and congratulate him upon the distinguished position he has attained in the world of music.

Capt. William J. Watson, 40th Vol. Inf., has had a severe experience with Filipino bullets. He first went to the Philippines as 1st lieutenant in the 20th Kansas, and was there promoted captain by General (then Colonel) Funston. While in command of Co. E, 20th Kansas, in a fight at Guiguinto, P. I., Captain Watson was severely wounded by a Remington ball which entered his right side and lodged in the left shoulder back of the heart, after piercing the right lung. In spite of this dangerous wound he recovered, was sent home and honorably mustered out. Not content with one experience he was offered and accepted a lieutenancy in the 40th U. S. Vols., and was promoted to captain before the departure of that regiment for the Philippines. In command of Co. M he went with General Bates's expedition to the Island of Mindanao. There on April 7 in the night attack at Cayanon he was again wounded. A Remington brass-capped bullet struck him in the foot, and at Manila, where he was taken, it became necessary to amputate the leg below the knee. Captain Watson's friends will be glad to learn that he is now rapidly recovering and will probably return to his home at Pittsburg, Kansas, by way of the transport Hancock. Captain Watson's father, A. M. Watson, served for four years during the civil war, being mustered out of the volunteer service as captain of the 52d Ill. Vol. Inf.

Mrs. A. M. Wetherell has left Washington, D. C., for Jamestown, R. I.

Col. J. F. Head, U. S. A., has left Washington, D. C., for New Haven, Conn.

Lieut. C. S. Haight, 4th U. S. Cav., should be addressed at Garrison on the Hudson, N. Y.

Capt. H. F. Hodges, U. S. A., from Cincinnati, Ohio, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, June 15.

Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf., on sick leave from Manila is spending a portion of it at 1316 First street, San Diego, Cal.

Major Louis Brechemin, Surgeon, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Logan, Colo., will spend the summer abroad for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. Brooke Payne, 5th Art., having completed duty as judge advocate of the Martin general court martial, has left Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on a few weeks leave.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Rosalie Paul, daughter of Lieut. Col. Charles R. Paul, 20th Inf., U. S. A., to Mr. Henry A. Barclay, Jr., of New York City.

General and Mrs. Horatio C. King, of Brooklyn, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mabel Carington King, to Mr. George Lockwood Brown, of Stamford, Conn.

Surgeon Frederick A. Hesler, U. S. N., executive officer of the U. S. Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., has been ordered to duty at Guam, where he will be attached to the station ship Yosemite.

Col. W. V. Richards, Adjutant General of the division for Cuba; Major M. R. Peterson, chief of the commissary department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, were passengers by the transport Sedgwick which arrived at New York City, June 14.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of Gen. John C. Fremont, met with a severe accident on June 15 in Los Angeles, Cal. In leaving the dinner table she slipped and fell, fracturing her hip. Mrs. Fremont is 79 years of age.

The United States troops which went to Rochester to attend the reception to Major-General Otis returned to their posts in New York this week much pleased with their trip. Their behavior and appearance while at Rochester excited much public admiration.

Gen. N. A. M. Dudley, U. S. A., retired, was a guest of the National Lancers of Boston, Mass., June 14. General Dudley was warmly received by the troopers as he rose to respond for the "Cavalry battalion," and the toast could not have fallen into better hands.

The engagement is announced from Cleveland of Miss Katherine Vincent Gridley, daughter of the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley, U. S. N., to Mr. Lewis J. Buddy, Jr. Miss Gridley lives at Erie, Pa., and Mr. Buddy is the art editor of the Chautauquan Magazine. He formerly lived in Erie.

Frederic Power, 13th Inf., assigned to special duty in the adjutant general's office for some time, has received his discharge, and has accepted a position in the Department of Posts of the Philippines. Mr. Power is a brother of Mr. John Scott Power, chief clerk, A. G. O., headquarters, Department of the East.

Col. De Russy, Mrs. De Russy and Captain Weigel were guests of Captain Irvine at the New Colonial Hotel recently, says the Havana "Post." The table was a mass of flowers, cut glass and silver. The room was specially draped for the occasion with bunting, and the guests' chairs were dressed with the stars and stripes.

The Manila "Freedom" of May 10 said: "Captain Greene, senior aide-de-camp to General Otis, and press censor of Manila, has been ordered to remain temporarily in Manila to facilitate the transfer of records of the military governor's office and to complete certain other details incident to the commanding general's change of station. June 1 Captain Greene will proceed to San Francisco where he will join General Otis in the capacity of aide-de-camp."

Henry C. Cameron, Ph. D., professor of Greek literature in Princeton University, New Jersey, has received a letter from President McKinley, thanking him for his defence of the character, motives and public acts of the President, and also Atty.-General Griggs, made at the Presbyterian general assembly, which was in session recently. Prof. Cameron spoke before the assembly on "The Army Canteen," severely scoring the previous speakers, who had given adverse criticisms of the President's and Atty.-General Griggs' actions regarding this matter.

Major Willard, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., in charge of this district, says the "Marine Record," of Cleveland, Ohio, has completed his investigations of the current in the river and its effect on navigation. The report will be promptly forwarded to Washington. According to President Bodenweck, of the Sanitary Trustees, the drainage canal creates no current at all, or at least nothing more than an easy flowing two mile motion. In the meantime, the harbor engineer employed by the city, is condemning property along the banks of the river on account of encroachments on former harbor lines, etc.

The remains of Revolutionary soldiers believed to have died on the old prison ship in the Wallabout Basin, which were unearthed some time since at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, were taken to Plymouth Church June 16, and after patriotic ceremonies interred at Fort Greene. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the church, had charge of the religious features. Appropriate addresses were made by Secretary of the Navy Long, the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, the Hon. S. V. White and others. After the services the hearses, escorted by Battery N, 5th Art.; 23d Regiment, N. G.; Troop C, N. G., and the 23d Regiment Cadets to Fort Greene. During the transfer of the caskets to the tomb minute guns were fired by a platoon of the 3d Battery, N. G.

Guy Carleton, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram M. Carleton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was married in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 14, to Miss Maria Chester Bunce, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Chester Bunce, of that city, and niece of Rear-Admiral Bunce, U. S. N. The ceremony was performed in St. Paul's Church, by the rector, the Rev. Charles B. Whitome. Field flowers mingled with roses, palms and foliage, formed the decorations. The bride was given away by her mother. She was attended by her sister, Miss Bessie Bunce, as maid of honor, and Miss Kate Carleton, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Helen Southgate, of Brooklyn, and the Misses Agnes Reneves, Helen Patten, Lydia Booth and Annie Myers, of Poughkeepsie. The best man was Charles C. Putnam, of Brooklyn, and the ushers were Hugh A. Cranford, Howard Carleton, Alexander Carleton, Edward Rice, Carleton Bunce and Leon Marton, all of Greater New York. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Jacob Jewell, who is a cousin of Governor Roosevelt.

Lieut. Paul Beck, 5th Inf., on an extended sick leave is at Bancroft, Neb.

Lieut. W. S. Brown, 3d Inf., on sick leave, is visiting at 25 Harrison street, Lowell, Mass.

Major Chas. E. Dutton, O. D., has returned to Washington, D. C., from a trip to Rock Island, Ills.

Mrs. Christian has cards out for a cadet tea on Wednesday, June 20, to meet Miss Huston and Miss Dermont.

Major B. M. Koehler, 37th Vol. Inf. (1st lieutenant 4th Art.), on leave from the Philippines is at Le Mort, Iowa.

Lieut. J. F. Brady, 7th Art., lately on recruiting duty at 57 East 125th street, New York, left this week to spend a month on leave.

Lieutenant-General Miles delivered an interesting address on June 16 at the unveiling at Put's Hill, Conn., of the monument to Gen. Israel Putnam.

Major James O'Hara, 1st Art., under his recent promotion is likely to change base from Alcatraz Island, Cal., to Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Fla.

Miss Ellen J. Dermont from Chicago, Ills., and Miss Emily Huston from Plattsburg Barracks, are guests of Mrs. J. B. Christian at West Point, N. Y.

Mr. John S. Power, Chief Clerk, A. G. O., Dept. of the East, and bride, are spending a portion of the wedding tour at Atlantic City, N. J. Headquarters at the Pennhurst.

Bonlevard Commissioner Lewis, of Hudson County, New Jersey, favors the construction of a military road, 150 feet wide, from Jersey City to Camden, for training the National Guardsmen in long marches.

Numerous changes of foot batteries of artillery took place this week under orders issued on June 5 by Major-General Brooke, commanding the Dept. of the East. A synopsis of these has already been given.

Mr. Frederick Donnelly, Chief Clerk, A. G. O., Division of the Philippines, receives great praise from Manila papers for the efficient manner in which he performs the important duties of his office and adverts to many improvements introduced by him in the methods of official correspondence.

Mrs. Grace Henton Cady and Walter C. Shaw were married at the home of the bride's mother, 1602 Vallejo street, San Francisco, Cal., on May 26, leaving immediately for a southern trip. Mrs. Shaw is a daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. James Henton, 23d U. S. Inf. Mr. Shaw is assistant superintendent of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Lieutenant General Miles, says a Washington correspondent of the New York "Times," has assumed higher rank without fuss, and has gone on with the business of his office equipped as to aides with men in whom he has full confidence and who have the warmest feelings for the commanding general. An officer of the Army who talked about the matter of staff aides a day or two ago, regretted that care and system were not always observed in filling these places.

Major Henry Sweeney, U. S. A., of San Diego, Cal., the Chancellor of the commandery of the State of California of the military order of the Loyal Legion, has received the report of the twenty-ninth annual session of the commandery, which was held at the Occidental Hotel in San Francisco on the 16th of May, at which meeting he was elected Chancellor. Major Sweeney has been a member of the Loyal Legion for over thirty years, the number of his insignia being 761, out of a membership of over 8,000. He is the president this year of the local organization of the Loyal Legion.

The Woman's Army and Navy League at Washington, of which Mrs. J. C. Kelson is President, has sent out an appeal for funds in aid of the American Library in Manila. So far the library has about 4,000 volumes. The reading room is fairly well supplied with magazines but about ten papers only are sent regularly from this country. Contributions should be made payable to "Treasurer Memorial Library Fund," and forwarded to Mrs. Marshall L. Ludington, Vice-President Woman's Army and Navy League, care of Gen. M. I. Ludington, Quartermaster-General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

The Huntsville (Ala.) "Post," referring to the appointment of Gen. Joe Wheeler to brigadier-general in the Regular Army, says: "It is a high honor fittingly conferred. General Wheeler has served his country well and gallantly, not merely as a brave and brilliant soldier, but he has served the lofty purpose of eminently aiding in the reuniting of a great country once fiercely rent by Civil war and long distracted by its incident passions. In but a few months General Wheeler will go on the retired list of the Army. He will carry with him always the respect, honor and affection of the American people, and his name will elicit praise wherever American prowess and patriotism are known."

Gen. Joseph Wheeler was correct, says the Savannah "News," in stating that the inauguration of Decoration Day preceded that of Memorial Day, and was brought about by the patriotic women of the South. But he errs in locating the first observance of the Southern Decoration Day in Alabama. That honor belongs to the late Mrs. Mary Ann (Howard) Williams and her associates of Columbus, Ga. It was their early patriotic labors for the dead soldiers of the Confederacy that inspired their sisters in other States to similar efforts and finally made Decoration Day a sacred memorial occasion throughout the entire South. The Memorial Day of the North was instituted some years later by the Grand Army of the Republic with Gen. John A. Logan as its commander-in-chief. The recent dedication of monuments and battlefield parks to the soldiers of both the Northern and Southern armies, General Wheeler very properly thinks, ought to foreshadow the near approach of a United Memorial Decoration Day, on which loving hands shall decorate alike the graves of the Blue and the Gray as brave American soldiers.

At a recent meeting at the University Club, New York City, by a number of members of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, Major G. Creighton Webb presiding, it was decided to organize a branch in this city. A constitution was proposed and adopted. Those attending were volunteer staff aides, Rough Riders and 71st regiment men. The officers elected were as follows: President—Brig.-Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U. S. A.; First Vice-President, Col. Theodore Roosevelt; Second Vice-President, Col. Albert Mills; Third Vice-President, Major G. Creighton Webb; Fourth Vice-President, Capt. Woodbury Kane; Secretary, Capt. Arthur F. Cosby; Treasurer, Capt. Anthony J. Bleeker; Council, Major Stephen Baker, Capt. William H. Linson, Capt. Stewart M. Brice, Lieut. A. L. Robertson, Lieut. L. W. McLeod, Lieut. R. M. Ferguson, Lieut. George H. Wilson, Lieut. Alfred H. Abel, Lieut. Harris B. Fisher, Sergt. Henry Bull, Sergt. Henry S. Van Schaick, Sergt. John List, Corp. John F. Jenkins and Capt. William A. Chanler.



## ADDRESS TO THE WEST POINT GRADUATES.

We take such extracts as we have room for from the sensible and eloquent address to the graduating class of the Military Academy on June 13, by the Hon. Charles F. Manderson, President of the Board of Visitors. Gen. Manderson said:

This, like its co-mate at Annapolis, is the college of the people. The four classes that form its compact and well drilled battalion come from every Congressional District in the country, and those who compose its constituent units are here from every walk of life. The sons of the laborer and the mechanic, the artisan and the farmer, the merchant and the professional man meet here upon a common plane. Here, and at its sister institution, only can be found a school for the higher education without distinction; where there is pure democracy—a perfect equality of and for all.

It would afford most interesting and instructive contrast if the fifty-four graduates of 1900 could, by some violation of nature's law of change and progress, stand by the side of the fifty-four "plebes" who came here as callow youths in the summer of 1896. The awkward rusticity of the last would make startling if not laughable comparison with the finished output that bears the impress of the shaping forces that here have wrought their perfect work. Twisted and warped must be the mind of the blatant demagogue who can find in this improvement of mind and body fear of the dominating power of an autocracy, or the enervating influence of those whose heroic deeds laid deep and strong the foundations of the Republic. No namby-pamby fear of the bug-a-boo militarism prevented the hero chieftains of the Revolution from recognizing the necessity of skilled training in the military art and the formation of an army about which as a nucleus the volunteer citizen soldiery of the nation could rally in the hour of danger.

The legislative branch has been quick to respond to their appeals, with the result that little by little has grown, and developed in substantial excellence with the growth, an institution of learning dispensing technical knowledge that is the pride and boast of America, declared by close and impartial observers to be the best in the world.

The result of this century of intelligent labor and earnest endeavor is to be found in the proud annals of the republic. The names of West Point graduates illumine every page of its history. In the wars of 1812, and with Mexico, in the evil days of 1861-1865, and during the conflict with Spain, they have been the leaders of victorious hosts.

The mightiest problems with which this nation has grappled are now undergoing discussion and seeking solution. You, by wise, considerate action, can do much to bring these difficult matters to an ending that will insure to the glory of your country. Let not your minds be troubled by the contentions of partisans, in their struggle for political power. If you are to go to the distant Philippines you will see, waving its glorious folds over you, in the tropical sunshine, and still above you during the torrid tempest, the Flag of the Republic. Wherever it may be carried by you it means protection to life and liberty, regulated by law, to all who acknowledge fealty to the great and beneficent nation, whose soldiers and citizens you are. Let others concern themselves as to whether the constitution follows the flag, or whether the action of Congress, in the exercise of the granted power "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States," is needed to carry full rights of citizenship to territory, acquired either by conquest or purchase. Of one thing the world can rest assured—"What we have, we'll hold." Hold it! because that arduous task is before us and the duty is upon us. Hold it! for the advancement of American civilization! Hold it! for the benefit of those who have been oppressed. Hold it! for their prosperity. Hold it! for our posterity.

When the firm strong hand of the government has put down this insurrection, with kindly guidance and generous aid we will lead these people of the Asiatic seas to that self-government which "insures domestic tranquility, provides for the common defence, promotes the general welfare and secures the blessings of liberty." In the past we have wrestled with troubles more dangerous and settled them. We have taken with safety territory more vast and, under existing conditions, more remote, assimilated populations most distinctively foreign, rid us of the fearful incubus of domestic slavery and quelling an insurrection greater than any that history records, restored a dismembered Union, and rejoined disunited States with a bond of cement so strong that the paradox came that disunion meant a more perfect union and secession meant accession. The Republic, born in strife in the days of the revolution, had its second birth in conflict in the years of the rebellion. Since the throwing off of the yoke of the mother country, wars with other countries have occupied twenty-six eventful years, and twenty-four additional have seen continuing bloody conflicts with Indian tribes, making a half century of warfare.

When war comes it is usually the unexpected that happens. That wise and close observer, De Tocqueville, said: "War is an occurrence to which all nations are subject, democratic nations as well as all others, whatever taste they may have for peace." And I might accumulate quotations to an extent to produce satiety on the proposition that a wise nation will in peace prepare for war. Yet we have those possessed of more timidity than wisdom, and others with more wisdom but with political ambitions leading to attempted deception, who cry out: "Beware of militarism," and fear a standing army. In this Republic, where military service is voluntary, not compulsory, what is the number that would make a standing army sufficient to affright even a timid soul and make it fear for the liberties of the people and bellow the coming of militarism? Would one soldier to the thousand of population be dangerous? Yet that would mean 75 to 80,000 of a regular army. Would one man to every square mile of continental area be a thing to fear? Yet that would mean an army of 3,602,884 and one to each five square miles would be 720,576 men, about eight times our present Army, regular and volunteers.

Taking the armies of Europe at a period in 1890, when all European nations were at peace, and it will be seen that France, with 540,000 men, had fourteen soldiers to each 1,000 of people, and 2-6-10 soldiers to each square mile; Germany, 590,000 soldiers, being 14 3-10 to each thousand and 3 7-10 to each square mile; Russia, 896,000, being 6 9-10 to every thousand, and, on account of her enormous area (including Siberia), 9 6-10 square miles to every soldier; Great Britain, 258,000, being 6 8-10 to the thousand and 2 1-10 to each square mile.

Now let us compare the United States under existing conditions, all of the countries named being on a peace basis and the Republic at war. Our population in 1890 was 62,000,000. I estimate it now at 75,000,000; a conservative estimate. The regular Army is, under exist-

ing law, 65,000, which is 86-100 of a soldier to each 1,000 of people. Adding the volunteer force now in the field, and we have 1 33-100 soldiers to each 1,000, as compared with 9 7-10, which is the average of all European nations, and 13 2-10, which is the proportion in Great Britain at the present. And yet this absurdly small fraction of an armed man is declared by the cowardly cavillers and deceiving demagogues to be a threat to the liberty of the people. In France there are 2-6-10, and in Germany 2 7-10 soldiers to each square mile of territory, while in the United States there is one regular to each 55 square miles of American soil, and when the volunteers are added, one man to each 38 square miles. Truly, this solitary would have an active time of it lording it over such a broad domain. He would be ever on duty, and to accomplish anything his reveille would have to continue until after bed time and taps never be sounded.

No! the nation that saw the millions of armed men, whose love of country and devotion to duty saved the life of the Republic in the dreadful struggle of thirty-five years ago, disappear, as the morning mists that hang around Crow's Nest dissipate under the warming rays of the rising sun, to assume again the garb of the civilian and take up the duties of commercial and business life need have no fear of evil to come from her citizen soldiery.

Gentlemen of the class of 1900:

She calls you to the duties for the performance of which you have been trained. The working tools of your craft have been given you. They are not only the theory of war but respect for authority; subjection to the civil power; regard for the rights of others, especially your inferiors in rank; prompt obedience to superiors, remembering ever that he who would command must first learn to serve; cheerful promptness in that obedience; punctuality, that politeness of Kings; sobriety; economy; studious habits, and with all these requisites the remaining great essential—effacement of self, if need be, in love of country and devotion to her glorious flag.

Gird on your swords! May the bright blades, now so spotless, never be stained with dishonor; for never were swords unsheathed in a service so exalted and for a nation so great.

"God uncovered the land that he hid of old time in the West as the sculptor uncovers the statue when he has wrought his best."

## RECENT DEATHS.

The death is reported from Paris on June 17 of Francois Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orleans, Prince de Joinville, the third son of Louis Philippe. He was born at Neuilly, Aug. 14, 1818. He began his career in the navy as a pupil on board the frigate *Artemise*, and in 1840 in command of the frigate *La Belle Poule*, conveyed the body of Napoleon from St. Helena to France. He afterward visited the United States in the same vessel. In 1843 he married the sister of the Emperor of Brazil. He commanded the French fleet which bombarded Tangiers in 1844, and when the civil war broke out in the United States he embarked for New York, taking with him his son, the Duc de Ponthievre, who entered as a cadet in the U. S. Naval Academy. He was accompanied by his nephews, the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, who entered our service and were members of the staff of General McClellan during the Peninsular campaign. The Prince accompanied General McClellan during his campaign, and on his return to France wrote a history of the campaign of the Army of the Potomac.

The funeral of Mrs. Frances Hagner Plummer, widow of Gen. Joseph B. Plummer and mother of the late Captain Satterlee C. Plummer, took place June 14 from her late home, 1902 H street northwest, Washington, D. C. Services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Mackey-Smith and his assistant, Rev. Mr. Paddock. Mrs. Plummer had been a member of St. John's Church for forty years and her loss is deeply felt by her many friends. She leaves a daughter. Interment was at Arlington.

The Duke of Wellington, grandson of the Iron Duke died June 8, at the old family seat in England.

Capt. Orison P. Lee, 45th Vol. Inf., whom a despatch from General MacArthur reports drowned, was born at Shelbyville, Ind., July 30, 1860. He entered the service as Captain of the 160th Indiana Vols. on April 26th, 1898, serving with it at Matanzas, Cuba, from January to March, 1899, and was mustered out with his regiment on April 25th, 1899. He was appointed a captain in the 45th Vol. Inf. on August 17, 1899, serving with it at Fort Snelling, Minn., to October 22, 1899, arriving in the Philippines December 7th, 1899.

Recent deaths reported by General Wood were those of Private J. A. Kramer, Trumpeter Albert Kummerow, both of E 2nd Cav. on June 3. Packer Noah Hunt on June 9, and Private Amos Guensch, D, 2d Cav., all at Santa Clara, Cuba, of yellow fever, and Corporal W. P. Johnson, A, 5th Inf., on June 4, at Santiago, of ulcerated endocarditis. General Shafter reported the death on board the transport *Grant* in the harbor of San Francisco on June 11, of chronic dysentery, Private John B. Carey, C, 19th Inf.

First Lieut. Jonathan Cilley, 43rd Inf. U. S. V., who died at Manila June 13 of typhoid fever, was appointed at large August 17, 1899. His family originally came to Washington, D. C., from Ohio. Lieutenant Cilley passed most of his life and was educated in that city.

Major Frank H. Edmunds 1st U. S. Inf., Inspector-General on the staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding Department of Havana and Finer del Rio, died at Havana June 18, 1900, of yellow fever. He entered the U. S. Military Academy July 1, 1896, and graduated as a Second Lieutenant of the 1st Inf., June 12, 1871. He was promoted First Lieutenant May 6, 1879, Captain January 24, 1889, and Major 15th Inf. March 12, 1890. He was transferred to the 1st Inf. May 18, 1899. During the Spanish American war he served as a Major and Chief Ordnance Officer and Adjutant-General 7th Army Corps from July 18, 1898, to May 12, 1899.

Gen. Louis Joseph Nicolas Andre, appointed Minister of War by President Loubet in place of General de Gallifet, who resigned on account of ill health, makes the eighth Minister of War who has held office in France in the last two years, since the reopening of the Dreyfus case. General Andre is a skilled artillery officer, who has taken no part in politics. He was born in Burgundy in 1838; in 1855 entered the Polytechnic School, from which he graduated as a 2d lieutenant, and served as a captain in the Franco-Prussian war. His present grade was reached in 1893. As his first measure as Minister of War he cancelled pending military punishments and rescinded General de Gallifet's prohibition of the wearing of civil dress by officers when off duty.

## THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.  
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

## ASSIGNMENT OF MILITARY GRADUATES.

The assignment of the graduating class of the U. S. Military Academy as second lieutenants to the several arms of the service have been made as follows:

George B. Pillsbury, C. E.	C. L. J. Frohwitter, 1st Art.
Edward M. Adams, C. E.	Frank P. Amos, 1st Cav.
Gustave R. Lukesh, C. E.	Edward P. Nones, 1st Art.
Edmund M. Rhett, C. E.	Herman Glade, 4th Inf.
John R. Slattery, C. E.	A. P. S. Hyde, 15th Inf.
Charles R. Lawson, 7th Art.	C. C. Carson, 6th Cav.
Francis A. Pope, 6th Art.	H. E. Mitchell, 14th Inf.
G. A. Youngberg, 3d Art.	J. A. Benjamin, 3d Cav.
S. B. Hamilton, 7th Art.	E. E. Allen, 14th Inf.
Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav.	John Watson, 7th Cav.
F. O. Whitlock, 4th Cav.	S. R. Gleaves, 1st Cav.
C. F. Martin, 5th Cav.	Frank S. Bowen, 6th Inf.
Robert E. Wood, 3d Cav.	Fred C. Boyle, 21st Inf.
Willis V. Morris, 6th Cav.	Lewis S. Morey, 10th Cav.
W. P. Stokely, 2d Art.	R. P. Robinson, 11th Inf.
W. J. Westervelt, 1st Art.	J. F. Jackson, 5th Cav.
Edwin G. Davis, 5th Inf.	Varian D. Dixon, 6th Cav.
Walter S. Grant, 7th Art.	V. L. B. Rockwell, 5th Cav.
Frederick L. Buck, 7th Art.	P. K. Brice, 14th Inf.
Jay P. Hopkins, 7th Art.	George Perkins, 20th Inf.
C. M. Wesson, 7th Cav.	John W. Wlien, 8th Cav.
LeRoy T. Hillman, 7th Art.	John McManus, 3d Art.
Upton Birnie, Jr., 3d Art.	G. B. Comly, 5th Cav.
A. H. Sunderland, 6th Art.	Augustine McIntyre, 3d Inf.
C. Deems, Jr., 6th Art.	Charles G. Harvey, 3d Cav.
H. H. Fenner, 6th Art.	R. M. Thomas, 2d Cav.
Morton C. Mumma, 2d Cav.	

G. O. 83, JUNE 13, H. Q. A. G. O.  
By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 1109 of the Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 40, June 24, 1897; No. 90, May 5, 1899; No. 106, June 12, and No. 111, June 17, 1899, from this office, is further amended to read as follows:

1109. The following persons are entitled, at public expense, to a double berth in a sleeping car, or to the customary stateroom accommodations on steamers, where extra charge is made for the same: Officers of the Army traveling on duty with troops; Army nurses, civilian clerks, and agents in the military service, when traveling under orders on public business; sergeant majors (regimental, battalion, or squadron), ordnance, commissary (post or regimental), quartermaster (post or regimental), and electrician sergeants, hospital stewards, chief musicians, chief trumpeters, principal musicians, first sergeants of the Signal Corps, when traveling under orders on public business without troops; also invalid soldiers, when traveling on the certificate of a medical officer showing the necessity thereof.

When the number of officers traveling with troops is too small to justify the hire by the Quartermaster's Department of a standard sleeping car for their accommodation, they shall be furnished with such part of a tourist sleeping car, or other suitable sleeping car, properly curtained off for their accommodation, as the Quartermaster's Department may provide for their use during the journey.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Miles: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 17, JUNE 13, H. Q. A. G. O.  
By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions supplemental to those published in Circulars Nos. 39 and 53 of 1899, from this office, will govern in the matter of subsisting non-commissioned officers, privates, and recruits en route to the Pacific coast via Chicago, Ill.: Commanding officers ordering transportation to the Pacific coast via Chicago for non-commissioned officers, privates, and recruits under Circulars, Nos. 39 and 53 of 1899, from this office, will provide subsistence for the men to Chicago only, and will call upon the chief commissary, Department of the Lakes, in their orders directing the travel, for five days' meal requests for the portion of the journey from Chicago to the points on the Pacific coast to which the men are ordered. Where through transportation to the Pacific coast is furnished at the initial point of the journey, a copy of the order for the journey will be mailed by the commanding or other officer at least twenty-four hours in advance of the departure of the men to the chief commissary, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill., who will send the necessary meal requests to meet the men at the railroad station in Chicago on arrival, thus avoiding delay of the men in that city. A copy of the order will also be furnished the party in charge of the detachment, which will be surrendered by him to the person from whom he receives the meal requests. Non-commissioned officers, privates, and recruits not furnished with through transportation at initial points of journeys will be instructed to report at the headquarters, Department of the Lakes, if they arrive in Chicago before 3.30 p. m., and at the recruiting station, No. 32 West Madison street, if they arrive after that hour. Those reporting at the latter place will be furnished by the recruiting officer with supper and lodging for the night and breakfast the next morning, and will then be sent to department headquarters for the necessary orders for transportation and meal requests to the end of their journey.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Miles: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 7, JUNE 12, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.  
Information has been received from the War Department that vacancies exist in the grade of 1st Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, which are required by law to be filled by the transfer of lieutenants of the line who shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of ordnance officers. An examination for the purpose of testing the fitness of officers for transfer will be held in New York city by a board of ordnance officers on Aug. 23, 1900, and arrangements will be made for the examination of officers serving at remote points. Eligible officers are invited to make application to these headquarters, through military channels, if they so desire, for transfer to the Ordnance Department.

G. O. 16, JUNE 11, DIV. OF CUBA.  
Leave of absence to officers, except for sickness or matters of grave personal interest, will not be granted unless there be at each post a sufficient number of officers to form the field and staff; i. e., one of the staff officers must be present at all times. No troop, battery or company shall be left without at least one officer on duty with it.

By command of Major-Gen. Wood: H. L. SCOTT, A. G.

G. O. 17, JUNE 11, DIV. CUBA.  
Lieut.-Col. Hugh L. Scott, A. G. U. S. V., is announced as acting adjutant general of the division during the temporary absence of Lieut.-Col. William V. Richards, A. G. U. S. V.

By command of Major-Gen. Wood: H. L. SCOTT, A. G.

G. O. 10, JUNE 6, D. M. and S. C.  
Announces that the department will be divided into the following engineer districts: 1st. District of Matanzas; 2d. District of Cardenas; 3d. District of Colon; 4th. District of Sagua-la-Grande; 5th. District of Remedios; 6th. District of Santa Clara; 7th. District of Trinidad; 8th. District of Sancti Spiritus. The following officers in addition to their other duties are appointed as district engineers: 1st District, department engineer; 2d District, Major R. W. Hoyt, 10th Inf.; 3d District, Cardenas Barracks, Cardenas, Cuba; 4th District, Capt. H. B. Chamberlin, A. G. M., U. S. V., disbursing officer at Colon; 5th District, 1st Lieut. Frank D. Ely, 2d Inf., disbursing officer at Sagua-la-Grande; 6th District, Capt. J. H. Gardner, 2d Cav., disbursing officer at Placetas; 7th District, 1st



Lieut. P. D. Loshbridge, 2d Cav., disbursing officer at Santa Clara; 7th District, Capt. H. H. Benham, 2d Inf., C. O., La Popa Barracks, disbursing officer at Trinidad; 8th District, Capt. E. P. Fremont, 2d Inf., C. O., Sancti Spiritus Barracks, disbursing officer at Sancti Spiritus.

G. O. 84, JUNE 14, H. Q. A. A. G. O.  
Publishes act approved June 6, 1900, making appropriations to supply deficiencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1900; also approved June 6, 1900, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

G. O. 85, JUNE 16, H. Q. A. A. G. O.  
I. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 114 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows, and in connection therewith attention is invited to paragraph 8, General Orders No. 149, August 17, 1899, from this office:

114. A transfer will take effect on the date of the receipt of the order at the post where the soldier is serving and a descriptive list and account of pay and clothing showing that date will be forwarded to the commanding officer of the company or detachment to which the soldier is transferred.

Note.—The actual date of transfer will be stated on the roll upon which the soldier is first paid after transfer.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the commanding generals of the following-named military divisions and departments are authorized to grant, until further orders, leaves of absence to officers for the periods specified or to extend to such periods leaves granted by subordinate commanders:

Division of the Philippines, three months.  
Division of Cuba, two months.  
Department of Porto Rico and Alaska, two months.  
Department of California, two months—to officers serving in Hawaii, only.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 86, JUNE 16, H. Q. A. A. G. O.  
Publishes the following acts and joint resolutions of Congress:

I. Act authorizing the President to place Andrew Geddes on the retired list with the rank of captain.

II. Act amending section 5270, Revised Statutes of the United States.

III. Act to amend section 1, act approved February 12, 1887, entitled "An act to amend section 1061, Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia."

IV. Act to authorize the detail of an officer of the retired list of the Army as adjutant general of the District of Columbia militia.

V. Act to authorize the payment of traveling allowances to enlisted men of the Regular and Volunteer forces when discharged by order of the Secretary of War and stated by him as entitled to travel pay.

VI. Joint Resolution for the appointment of 1st lieutenants of Volunteers in the Signal Corps of the Army.

VII. Joint Resolution authorizing the President to appoint George E. Kirkman to be a captain of Infantry, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR 13, JUNE 16, H. Q. A. A. G. O.  
1. By direction of the Secretary of War, the concluding paragraph of Circular No. 14, May 24, 1900, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

Orders may be sent direct to the above contractors for such machines as may be required from the models hereinabove named, and orders may be made between this date and July 1, 1900, for such machines as may be required.

II. The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned: Baggage allowance.—The term "regimental non-commissioned staff officer" in paragraph 119 of the Regulations, as amended by General Orders No. 7, January 14, 1890, from this office, is interpreted to allow squadron and battalion sergeant majors to have not to exceed 500 pounds of baggage transported at public expense. (Decision Asst. Sec. War, Dec. 20, '99—28815, A. G. O.)

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 11, JUNE 7, D. M. and S. C.  
2d Lieut. Charles B. Rogan, Signal Corps, U. S. V., is announced as signal officer of the department, with station in the city of Matanzas, Cuba, vice 1st Lieut. William M. Talbott, Signal Corps, U. S. V., relieved.

G. O. 11, JUNE 15, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.  
Headquarters and Band, Troops A, B, D, I, K, L and M, 6th U. S. Cav., will stand relieved from duty in this department on the date of the beginning of the movement hereinafter set forth and will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands. The movement will be by rail to San Francisco, Cal., and thence to the Philippine Islands by transports to be designated later. The movements from the various posts will be so timed that the troops will arrive at San Francisco as early as possible to facilitate embarkation. The date of departure from the various stations has not yet been decided, but ample notification will be given.

G. O. 116, JUNE 4, 1900, D. P. R.  
Major Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cav., is announced as temporarily acting as inspector general, Department of Porto Rico.

G. O. 18, MAY 9, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.  
A board of officers will be appointed by each department commander in the division, to meet June 1, 1900, for the competitive examination of enlisted men of the Regular Army for appointment as 2d lieutenants therein. All legally qualified enlisted men, who will have completed two years' service on or prior to Sept. 1, 1900, will be permitted to compete.

G. O. 18, MAY 11, 1900, DIV. PHILIPPINES.  
Announces that G. O. 1, c. 8, from these headquarters, is so modified as to divide the Department of Mindanao and join into four districts with territorial limits as follows: 1st District, all that portion of the island of Mindanao lying north of the eight parallel of latitude with the islands of the Kaminguin, Dinigat and Sargao groups. 2d District, that portion of the island of Mindanao lying south of the eight parallel of latitude together with the island of Basilan and the islands of the Sarangani group. 3d District, the Jolo Archipelago. 4th District, the islands of Balabac, Paragua and Calamianes.

G. O. 14, JUNE 6, D. S. and P. P.  
Capt. Lawrence B. Simmonds, acting judge advocate, U. S. A., is, in addition to his duties as judge advocate, appointed and announced as acting ordnance officer of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 5th Inf., who will join his company. 1st Lieut. James G. Harbord, 10th Cav., acting aide-de-camp, is announced as inspector of small arms practice, vice 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 6th Inf., relieved.

G. O. 12, JUNE 16, DEPT. COLO.  
Troop C, 6th Cav., Fort Logan, Colo., is relieved from further duty in the Department of Colorado and will proceed to the Philippine Islands. The movement to San Francisco, Cal., will be by rail and so timed that the troop will arrive in that city not later than June 25. The horses will be shipped in time to arrive in San Francisco not later than June 23.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement from active service of Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., by operation of law, is announced. (June 18, W. D.)

Brigadier-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., is assigned the command of the Department of the Lakes, to relieve Brigadier-Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., and will proceed to Chicago, Ill. (June 18, W. D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The sick leave granted Lieut.-Col. Ernest A. Garlington, inspector general, U. S. A., is extended four months with permission to go beyond sea. (June 18, W. D.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Sanger, inspector general, detailed member of board to consider regulations with a view to the establishment of the War College for the Army. (June 21, W. D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to New York city for further instructions. (June 15, W. D.)

Capt. Charles D. Palmer, A. Q. M., will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty as depot Q. M. at that place, relieving Capt. William G. Haan, A. Q. M., who will proceed to Manila. (May 4, D. F.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, A. C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, Luzon, for duty. (May 4, D. P.)

Leave for ten days is granted Major M. R. Peterson, C. S., U. S. V., chief commissary. (June 9, D. M. and S. C.)

Com. Sergt. Patrick Lynch is relieved from duty with the 9th Infantry, and will proceed to Manila for duty. (May 11, D. P.)

Com. Sergt. John L. Ryan (appointed May 10, 1900, from regimental sergeant major, 10th Inf.), now at Santa Cristina Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, will report at Cuba, relieving Com. Sergt. C. A. Zimmerman, who will proceed to Fort Thomas, Newport, Ky., to relieve Com. Sergt. Max Magen. (June 2, D. M. and S. C.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major S. O. L. Potter, surg., U. S. V., is granted leave for one month. (June 6, D. Cal.)

Major R. J. Gibson, surg., will accompany Battery N, 3d Art., to Aleutian Islands, Cal. (June 9, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Edmund Barry, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., to conduct a detachment of recruits to San Francisco, Cal., when he will return to his proper station. (June 18, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. W. Edson Apple, U. S. A., in addition to his present duties, will perform the duties of medical officer at Fort Trumbull, Conn., until such time as a permanent successor to A. A. Surg. E. F. Geddings, U. S. A., relieved, shall report for duty. (June 18, D. E.)

A. A. Surg. Arthur I. Boyer, in addition to his present duties, will assume charge of the post hospital at Fort Trumbull, Conn. While retaining station at Fort Terry he will render medical attendance at Forts Trumbull and Michie. (June 18, D. E.)

A. A. Surg. Charles R. Gill, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and will proceed to Fort Wood, N. Y., for duty. (June 18, D. E.)

A. Hos. Steward Mosley, J. Toney is transferred to the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C. (June 16, W. D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 16, is granted Capt. Frank R. Keefer, asst. surg., U. S. A. (June 18, W. D.)

Capt. William W. Quinto, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to relieve Major Louis S. Teason, surg., who will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (June 16, W. D.)

Major Balch, surg., U. S. V., is honorably discharged from the service of the U. S. from July 15, 1900. He will proceed to his home at Albany, N. Y. (June 15, W. D.)

The sick leave granted Major Louis Brechemin, surg., U. S. A., is extended three months with permission to go beyond sea. (June 15, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. William M. Hendrickson will report for duty at Fort Baker, Cal. (June 7, D. Cal.)

Leave for seven days is granted A. A. Surg. William H. Hendrickson, U. S. A., now at Fort Baker, Cal. (June 8, D. Cal.)

Hos. Steward Fred Gleesing will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (June 8, D. Cal.)

A. Hos. Stewards Robert Leighton and A. E. Oswald are transferred to Fort McDowell, Cal. They will report to the C. O., 6th Cav., on their arrival in San Francisco, for duty with that regiment. (June 12, W. D.)

A. Hos. Steward Charles H. Clinton is transferred to Fort Logan, Colo. (June 12, W. D.)

A. Hos. Steward William A. Morris is transferred to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (June 12, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Francis J. Pursell, U. S. A., will report at Presidio, San Francisco, for duty. (June 9, D. Cal.)

The C. O., 2d District, Department of the Visayas, will designate a medical officer from his district to relieve Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, asst. surg., U. S. A., at Sogod, Cebu, who will proceed to Manila for duty. (May 8, D. P.)

Hos. Steward Harry T. Brown will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty in the office of the chief surgeon of the department. (May 5, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Edward F. Geddings is relieved at Fort Wood, N. Y., and will proceed to Santiago, Cuba. (June 14, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Eduardo C. Poey is relieved at Fort Riley, Kas., and will report to the C. O., 6th Cav., destined for service in the Philippines, for duty with that command en route to Manila. (June 14, W. D.)

Major Frank R. Keefer, surg., U. S. V. (captain and assistant surgeon, U. S. A.), having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the volunteer service, to take effect June 14, W. D.)

Major Orlando Ducker, surg., U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (June 14, W. D.)

1st Lieut. J. Hamilton Stone, asst. surg., will proceed from Matanzas to Santa Clara, Cuba, for temporary duty. (June 6, D. M. and S. C.)

1st Lieut. Louis T. Hess, asst. surg., will report in person to the provost marshal general, Manila, for duty with military prisoners and as regimental surgeon, 6th Art., relieving 1st Lieut. Edward W. Pinkham, asst. surg., who will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty as operating surgeon, relieving A. A. Surg. Henry duR. Phelan, who will proceed to reserve hospital, Manila, for treatment. (May 5, D. F.)

A. A. Surg. Frank C. Baker will report to Santa Mesa Hospital, Manila, for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. Clarence A. Warwick, who will proceed to Solano, Province of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzon, for duty. (May 8, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Edward N. Bowen, U. S. A., Quingua, Province of Bulacan, Luzon, is authorized to appear before the examining board for examination for appointment as assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (May 3, D. P.)

The following assignments and changes of stations of acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A., are announced: Howard W. Beal and Richard M. English to Alaminos and Santa Cruz, Province of Zamboales, Luzon, respectively; Edward P. Rockwell and John J. Reilly, recently arrived, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty; Simon J. Fraser from Santa Mesa Hospital, Manila, to Bacoor, Province of Cavite, Luzon, and Comas J. Bartlett as attending surgeon for enlisted men sick in quarters in Manila, relieving A. A. Surg. Arlington Pond, U. S. A. (May 9, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Freeman Allen will report to the commanding general, Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio, for duty. (June 7, D. Cuba.)

The following named medical officers and acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A., will report to stations below indicated: Department of Northern Luzon—1st Lieut. Douglas F. Duval, asst. surg., to San Isidro; A. A. Surg. Samuel A. Springwater, to Aguilair, and Horatio P. Belt, to Urdaneta; Leonard P. Bell, to Santa Maria; George L. Marion, to Angeles, for assignment with Burr's scouts, and Caspar B. Byars, to Magalang; Josiah M. Ward, to Carranglan. Department of Southern Luzon—A. A. Surg. Robert M. Thornburgh, to Nueva Caceres, and Edwin M. Trook, to commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for assignment. Department of the Visayas—A. A. Surg. Joseph A. Collier and John D. Norris, to Iloilo, Panay; Bower E. Himes, to Tacloban, Leyte, for assignment at Dagami; Chester L. Hodgkins, to Cebu, Cebu, for assignment; Luther P. Howell and Conn R. Ohliger, to Bacolod, Negros, for assignment; John N. Merrick, to Dumaguete, Negros, relieving A. A. Surg. Jacob M. Mitnick, who will proceed to Manila. Department of Mindanao and Jolo—A. A. Surg. Henry Morell, to Cottabato, and Henry H. Stomborger, to Iligan, Mindanao. (May 4, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Maxwell S. Simpson, U. S. A., is assigned to

temporary duty with troops on the transport Thomas, to sail June 18. (June 13, D. Cal.)

Capt. Maxwell S. Simpson, asst. surg., squadron Philippine cavalry, is assigned to temporary duty with troops on the transport Thomas, to sail about June 18. (June 13, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, asst. surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty. (June 13, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Rodney D. Smith, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty with troops on the transport Thomas, to sail for the Philippines June 18. (June 15, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Clifton L. Fenton, asst. Q. M., U. S. V. (June 20, W. D.)

The following acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed from the places specified to San Francisco, Cal., for duty: Robert M. Blanchard, from Batavia, Ohio; Madison H. Bowman, from Toledo, Ohio; Frederic E. Jenkins, from Carbondale, Pa.; Albert Moser, from Lima, Ohio; Charles J. Rowan, from Chicago, Ill.; Harry H. Van Kirk, from Subbury, Ohio. (June 20, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. William Alden, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (June 20, W. D.)

Capt. Frank R. Keefer, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. Leigh A. Fuller, asst. surg., U. S. A., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (June 20, W. D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Hugh R. Belknap, additional paymaster, U. S. V., will report to the chief paymaster, Department of Lakes, for temporary duty. (June 12, D. L.)

Major T. C. Goodman, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., will proceed to Manila on the transport Thomas, to sail June 16. (June 15, D. Cal.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1st Lieut. William D. Connor, C. E., will proceed to Jolo, Jolo, in connection with certain proposed improvements and additions to the water system. (May 7, D. P.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, O. D., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., on business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of sea-coast gun carriages. (June 14, W. D.)

Capt. Henry D. Borup, O. D., U. S. A., will make during the months of July, August and September, 1900, visits to the following-named places on business pertaining to the inspection and manufacture of ordnance material: Taylor Iron & Steel Company, Highbridge, N. J.; Benjamin Atha & Illingworth Company, Harrison, N. J.; Dickson Manufacturing Company, Scranton, Pa.; Fishers Island, N. Y., and Hiltonhead, S. C. (June 19, W. D.)

Ordnance Sergt. Oscar Mann (appointed June 18, 1900, from 1st sergeant, Light Battery K, 1st Art.), will be sent to Fort Gaines, Ala., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Robert Benjamin, who will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (June 20, W. D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Class Sergt. Peter Bartsch, Signal Corps, having accepted an appointment as 2d lieut. in the Signal Corps, U. S. V., will be discharged from the Army, to date June 17, 1900. (June 18, D. E.)

1st Lieut. William M. Talbott, U. S. V., Signal Corps, will proceed to Washington, D. C., for temporary duty at the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va. (June 14, W. D.)

1st Class Sergt. Charles O. Hastings, Signal Corps, having accepted an appointment as 2d lieutenant in the Signal Corps, U. S. V., will be discharged from the Army, to date June 17, 1900. (June 18, W. D.)

These officers of the Volunteer Signal Corps are relieved from duty at Fort Myer and will proceed to San Francisco: Second Lieut. Peter Bartsch and Second Lieut. Charles O. Hastings. (June 21, W. D.)

#### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY—COL. A. K. ARNOLD.

In G. O. 7, June 6, 1900, from the headquarters of the 1st Cav., at Fort Meade, S. Dak., Lieut.-Col. Lebo publishes the names of the officers and soldiers of the regiment who died during the Spanish-American war, 1898. These include the seven enlisted men killed in action at Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898; Major A. G. Forse and the twelve enlisted men killed at San Juan, July 1, 1898; the six enlisted men who died of wounds received in action, July 1, 1898; 1st Lieut. W. H. Osborne who died of disease contracted in the line of duty; 2d Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, who was drowned, and thirty enlisted men who died from disease in the line of duty. In concluding the order, Lieut.-Col. Lebo says: "To commemorate their valor and their patriotism and to revere their memory for all time, it has pleased the officers and soldiers of the regiment to erect a suitable tablet of bronze with the names of the dead heroes inscribed thereon. This memorial tablet will be unveiled and dedicated Monday of the second day of the Battle of San Juan, Cuba, in the Post Chapel at Fort Riley, Kas., the headquarters of the regiment at the outbreak of the war. This memorial tablet was erected by means of money obtained by the voluntary subscription of the officers and soldiers of the regiment and of several former officers of the regiment who desired to assist in honoring their dead comrades." A list of the subscribers is also given.

Leave from June 30 to July 5, 1900, both dates inclusive, is granted Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav., recruiting officer. (June 14, W. D.)

Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav., will proceed, July 6, 1900, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for the purpose of assisting in the purchase of cavalry horses for troops in the Philippine Islands. (June 15, W. D.)

##### 3D CAVALRY—COL. WIRT DAVIS.

Capt. James O. Mackay, 3d Cav., is directed to report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., president of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination. (June 20, W. D.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. C. CARR.

Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., to Omaha as acting adjutant general of department. (June 21, W. D.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY—COL. S. S. SUMNER.

Capt. George L. Scott, 6th Cav., will proceed to Pittsburg, Pa., and relieve Capt. August P. Blockson, 6th Cav., from recruiting duty at No. 951 Penn. avenue, in that city, and Capt. Blockson will join his troop. (June 14, W. D.)

1st Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, squadron adjutant, 6th Cav., will proceed at once to Fort Riley, Kas., with a view to his detail as acting R. Q. M. (June 18, W. D.)

1st Lieut. August C. Nissen, 6th Cav., is detailed as member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., by par. 1, S. O. 61, c. 8. (June 9, D. Cal.)

Capt. Grote Hutchison, 6th Cav., to San Francisco and join his regiment. (June 21, W. D.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Class Veterinarian Daniel Le May, 7th Cav. (June 15, W. D.)

##### 9TH CAVALRY—COL. THOS. M'GREGOR.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. George V. H. Moseley, 9th Cav., Fort Grant, A. T. (June 8, D. Colo.)

##### 10TH CAVALRY—COL. S. M. WHITSE.

Private William D. Edwards, Troop A, 10th Cav., Manzanillo, Cuba, having accepted a commission as captain in the 4th Inf., will be discharged from the Army, to date Sept. 14, 1899. (June 14, W. D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Robert D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav., is extended one month. (June 14, W. D.)

##### 1ST ARTILLERY—COL. W. F. RANDOLPH.

Major James O'Hara, 1st Art., is assigned to Fort Screven, Ga., for station. (June 19, D. E.)

Lieut.-Col. David H. Kinzie, 1st Art., is relieved from



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duty at Jackson Barracks, La., and will proceed to Fort  
Barrancas, Fla., and take station. (June 19, D. E.)  
**2D ARTILLERY-COL. W. L. HASKIN.**  
The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Malcolm  
Young, 2d Art., is further extended one month. (June  
20, W. D.)  
**2D ARTILLERY-COL. J. B. RAWLES.**  
These changes of stations are ordered: Battery A, 2d  
Artillery, from Fort McDowell, to the Presidio of San  
Francisco, for duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Battery  
I, 2d Art., from the Presidio of San Francisco to Alcatraz,  
Cal. (June 9, D. Cal.)  
Battery N, 2d Art., will, on June 19, change station from  
Alcatraz Island, Cal., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at  
the Artillery School. (June 9, D. Cal.)  
Leave for 15 days is granted 2d Lieut. Guy T. Scott,  
3d Art. (June 9, D. Cal.)  
Leave after June 1 is granted for two months to Capt.  
Charles W. Hobbs, 3d Art., to take effect after arrival  
in the U. S. (May 4, D. P.)  
**4TH ARTILLERY-COL. F. L. GUENTHER.**  
The retirement from active service of Major Frederick  
Fuger, 4th Art., by operation of law, June 13, is an-  
nounced. (June 18, D. E.)  
The following promotion and appointment was, on June  
15, made in the 4th Art.: Light Battery F, Corporal  
Andrew J. Lucas to be sergeant, vice Rogers discharged;  
Private Howard L. Bradshaw to be corporal, vice Lucas  
promoted. Battery H, Private Joseph R. Carpenter to  
be corporal, vice Benthall transferred. Battery I, Privates  
George E. Clark, Frank Gleich and Rolla R. Dunkle to  
be corporals.  
Leave for one month, to take effect about July 8, 1900,  
with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is  
granted Major James M. Lancaster, 4th Art. (June 20,  
D. E.)  
**5TH ARTILLERY-COL. I. RODGERS.**  
Captain Anthony W. Vogdes, 5th Art., will report before  
board to meet at San Juan, P. R., for examination for  
promotion. (May 31, D. P. R.)  
1st Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, 5th Art., is detailed as re-  
corder of the examining board appointed to meet at Gov-  
ernors Island, New York City, vice 1st Lieut. Brooke  
Payne, 5th Art., relieved. (June 19, W. D.)  
**6TH ARTILLERY-COL. EDW. B. WILLISTON.**  
Par. 24, S. O. 137, June 12, 1900, W. D., directing 2d Lieut.  
Thomas H. R. McIntyre, 6th Art., to report in person to  
the C. O. of the U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.,  
as a student officer at the school, is revoked. (June 19,  
W. D.)  
The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Frederick  
Marsh, 6th Art., is further extended two months. (June  
20, W. D.)  
**7th ARTILLERY-COL. H. C. HASBROUCK.**  
2d Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, 7th Art., now at San Fran-  
cisco, Cal., will proceed via Washington, D. C., to join  
his battery at Fort Adams, R. I. (June 18, W. D.)  
Sick leave for one month, to take effect on or about  
June 18, 1900, is granted 1st Lieut. Winfield S. Overton,  
7th Art. (June 18, W. D.)  
**4TH INFANTRY-COL. R. H. HALL.**  
The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Castner, 4th  
Inf. (now captain, squadron Philippine cavalry), is ex-  
tended one month. (June 14, W. D.)  
1st Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, 4th Inf., will conduct a detach-  
ment of Co. H, 5th Inf., to station, Guantanamo, Cuba,  
and return to Santiago in time to go to the U. S. on the  
next transport sailing. (May 28, D. S. and P. P.)  
1st Lieut. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., will report in person  
in Washington, D. C., to Brig. Gen. William Ludlow,  
U. S. A. for special duty pertaining to the War College  
Board. (June 20, H. Q. A.)  
**5TH INFANTRY-COL. R. COMBA.**  
The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Paul W.  
Beck, 5th Inf., is further extended one month. (June 15,  
W. D.)  
**7TH INFANTRY-COL. LOYD WHEATON.**  
Capt. James A. Goodin, Adjt., 7th Inf., will proceed to  
Wallace, Idaho, and assume temporary command of troops  
there. (June 9, D. Cal.)  
**9TH INFANTRY-COL. E. H. LISCUM.**  
1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., 9th Inf., upon  
expiration of his present sick leave, will proceed to Fort  
Slocum, N. Y., for duty. (June 18, W. D.)  
The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Hart-  
shorne, Jr., 9th Inf., is extended two months. (June 18,  
W. D.)  
**10TH INFANTRY-COL. E. P. EWERS.**  
Lieut. Col. S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., will take station  
in the city of Matanzas, to date from June 1, 1900. (June  
12, D. M. and S. C.)  
Capt. William A. Phillips, 10th Inf., will take station  
in the city of Matanzas, to date from June 1, 1900. (June  
12, D. M. and S. C.)  
**11TH INFANTRY-COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.**  
Sergt. Michael J. Mender, Co. F, 11th Inf., Ponce, Porto  
Rico, having accepted a commission as 2d lieutenant in  
the 45th Inf., will be discharged from the Army, to date  
Aug. 29, 1900. (June 14, W. D.)  
**12TH INFANTRY-COL. C. McKIBBIN.**  
Capt. George W. Kirkman, recently reappointed with  
rank from July 19, 1899, is assigned to the 12th Inf., Co. B,  
to date from March 31, 1900, and will proceed to San Fran-  
cisco for further orders. (June 19, W. D.)  
**13TH INFANTRY-COL. W. H. BISBEE.**  
The following named officers of the 13th Inf. are re-  
lieved from duty at the stations specified after their  
names, respectively, and will report in person to the  
commanding general, Department of California, for  
further orders: Capt. James B. Goe, at Fort Harrison,  
Mont.; Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, at the Presidio of  
San Francisco, Cal.; 1st Lieut. Pearl M. Shaffer, at Fort  
Crook, Neb. (June 15, W. D.)  
Capt. John Adams Perry, 13th Inf., will report in person  
to the C. O., U. S. General Hospital, Washington Bar-  
racks, D. C., for observation and treatment. (June 19,  
W. D.)  
The extension of sick leave granted Capt. William N.  
Hughes, 13th Inf., is further extended one month. (June  
20, W. D.)  
**14TH INFANTRY-COL. A. S. DAGGETT.**  
The transfer of 2d Lieut. Albert N. McClure, 14th Inf.,  
to the cavalry arm, with rank in that arm from Feb. 16,  
1899, is announced. Lieut. McClure is assigned to the  
5th Cav., and his regimental commander will assign him  
to a troop. (June 18, W. D.)  
**16TH INFANTRY-COL. CHAS. C. HOOD.**  
The following promotion and appointments of non-  
commissioned officers were made in the 16th Inf., May 1,  
at Aparr, Luzon, P. I.: Co. A, Private Carl E. Rice to  
be corporal, vice Allen appointed drum-major of regi-  
mental band. Co. B, Corporal William B. Becker to be  
sergeant, vice Donner reduced; Private Walter E. Booth  
to be corporal, vice Becker promoted.  
**17TH INFANTRY-COL. J. H. SMITH.**  
Capt. James D. Nickerson, 17th Inf., will report to  
Major General John B. Brooke, president Retiring Board  
at Governors Island for examination. (June 21, W. D.)  
**20TH INFANTRY-COL. W. S. McCASKLEY.**  
The leave granted Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf.,  
is extended one month. (June 14, W. D.)  
1st Lieut. Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf., is assigned to  
duty as Q. M. and C. S. of the chartered ship Butas on  
voyage of that vessel to Aparri, Province of Cagayan,  
Luzon, and return. (May 8, D. P.)

Capt. H. A. Greene, 20th Inf., aide-de-camp, is relieved  
from duty as assistant secretary to the military govern-  
or. (May 4, M. G. P. I.)  
Capt. Henry A. Greene, 20th Inf., senior aide-de-camp to  
Gen. Otis, will, on or about June 1, proceed to San Fran-  
cisco for orders to rejoin as aide-de-camp. Should  
Capt. Greene have been promoted to the grade of major  
in the meantime he will telegraph as above for orders to  
join as an acting aide. (May 4, D. P.)  
**22D INFANTRY-COL. J. W. FRENCH.**  
Leave for three months, to take effect after July 1,  
1900, is granted Capt. John R. Sayburn, 22d Inf. (June  
2, W. L.)  
**24TH INFANTRY-COL. H. B. FREEMAN.**  
1st Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf., is relieved  
as member of the board of officers appointed by par. 1,  
S. O. 61, c. s., D. Col., and will return to his proper sta-  
tion. (June 9, D. Colo.)  
**25TH INFANTRY-COL. ANDREW S. BURT.**  
1st Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, 25th Inf., will proceed to the  
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (June 5,  
D. Cal.)  
**27TH INFANTRY-COL. A. S. CUMMINGS.**  
1st Lieut. John Oliver, 27th Inf., will, upon the expira-  
tion of his present leave, report at Presidio of San Fran-  
cisco, Cal., for duty with recruits. (June 16, W. D.)  
The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. George B. Rodney,  
27th Inf., is further extended two months. (May 3, D. P.)  
2d Lieut. John Oliver, 27th Inf., will, upon the expira-  
tion of his present leave, report in person to the C. O., Pre-  
sidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits. (June  
19, W. D.)  
**30TH INFANTRY-COL. C. GARDENER.**  
1st Lieut. Albert C. McMullan, 30th Inf., will proceed  
to San Francisco, Cal., with a view to discharge. (May  
11, D. P.)  
**32D INFANTRY-COL. L. A. CRAIG.**  
S. O. 132, June 6, 1900, W. D., is amended to read as  
follows: 1st Lieut. William S. Weaver, 32d Inf., having  
arrived in San Francisco, Cal., and tendered his resigna-  
tion, is honorably discharged from the service of the  
United States, to take effect June 8, 1900. (June 16, W. D.)  
**33D INFANTRY-COL. L. R. HARE.**  
Sergt. Lamar G. Humphry, Co. B, 33d Inf., having ac-  
cepted a commission as 2d lieutenant in that regiment,  
will be discharged from the Army, to date June 4, 1900.  
(June 14, W. D.)  
**35TH INFANTRY-COL. E. H. PLUMMER.**  
1st Lieut. Theophilus B. Steele, 35th Inf., U. S. V., hav-  
ing been found physically fitted to perform all the duties  
of his rank, will join his regiment in the Philippine  
Islands. (June 18, W. D.)  
Sergt. Donald W. Strong, Co. A, 35th Inf., having ac-  
cepted a commission as 2d lieutenant in that regiment,  
will be discharged from the Army, to date June 8, 1900.  
(June 16, W. D.)  
**37TH INFANTRY-COL. B. F. CHEATHAM.**  
2d Lieut. Thomas F. Peck, 37th Inf., will proceed at  
once to Washington for examination. (June 14, W. D.)  
The following named officers will upon the expiration  
of their present leaves proceed to Columbus Barracks,  
Ohio, for duty with recruits: Major Charles T. Boyd,  
37th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Morton F. Smith, 37th Inf.; 1st Lieut.  
William H. Wassell, 37th Inf. (June 16, W. D.)  
**39TH INFANTRY-COL. R. L. BULLARD.**  
Q. M. Sergt. Elmer B. Gavett, Co. H, 39th Inf., having  
accepted a commission as 2d lieutenant in that regiment  
will be discharged from the Army, to date June 8, 1900. (June  
16, W. D.)  
**42D INFANTRY-COL. J. M. THOMPSON.**  
1st Sergt. Thomas Carl, Co. A, 42d Inf., having accepted  
a commission as 2d lieutenant in that regiment, will be  
discharged from the Army, to date June 4, 1900. (June  
14, W. D.)  
**44TH INFANTRY-COL. E. J. McCLENNAND.**  
The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Levens,  
44th Inf., is extended two months. (June 20, W. D.)  
**PORTO RICO REGIMENT.**  
The band of the Porto Rico Regiment, now at San  
command of 1st Lieut. Charles H. Hamilton, for tempo-  
rary duty. (June 1, D. P. R.)  
**ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.**  
The following assignments to regiments of officers re-  
cently promoted are made: Lieut.-Col. Alfred C. Markley  
(promoted from major, 24th Inf.), to the 22d Inf., to date  
from June 9, 1900, vice Potter, retired. He will join his  
regiment. Major Edwin B. Bolton (promoted from cap-  
tain, 16th Inf.), to the 24th Inf., to date from June 9, 1900,  
vice Markley, promoted. He will join his regiment in the  
Philippine Islands. (June 14, W. D.)  
**CHANGES OF STATION.**  
The following changes of stations of troops in this de-  
partment are ordered: Battery O, 4th Art., from Fort  
Monroe, Va., to Fort Hancock, N. J.; Battery A, 5th Art.,  
from Fort Hancock, N. J., to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. The  
movements directed will commence from Fort Monroe,  
June 25, and from Fort Hancock, June 26, 1900. (June 15,  
D. E.)  
**RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.**  
The following named enlisted men are placed upon the  
retired list: 1st Sergt. Edward Carr, Co. D, 6th Inf.,  
Manila; 1st Sergt. Benjamin F. Paulin, Co. F, 6th Inf.,  
Manila; Drum Major Thomas Harwood, band, 25th Inf.,  
Manila; Sergt. Thomas Russell, Co. H, 21st Inf., Manila;  
Corporal John Losh, Co. A, Battalion of Engineers,  
Manila; 1st Class Private George Brady, ordnance de-  
tachment, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. (June 14, W. D.)  
**ARMY BOARDS.**  
A board of medical officers to consist of Major James C.  
Merrill, surgeon, U. S. A.; Major Edward C. Carter,  
surgeon, U. S. A. and Capt. Edward L. Munson, assistant  
surgeon, U. S. A., is appointed to meet in Washington to  
examine 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Peck, 37th Inf., as to his  
present physical condition and fitness to perform the  
duties of his rank. (June 14, W. D.)  
A board of officers to consist of Col. William A. Raf-  
erty, 5th Cav.; Major Eugene D. Dimmick, 5th Cav.;  
Major James E. Macklin, 11th Inf.; Major Peter R. Egan,  
surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. George M. Wells, assistant  
surgeon, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Morrill M. Mills, 5th Art.,  
recorder, is appointed to meet at San Juan, P. R., June  
11, 1900, for the examination of officers to determine their  
fitness for promotion. (May 31, D. P. R.)  
A board of medical officers to consist of Col. William H.  
Forwood, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Major Robert J. Gibson,  
Surg., and Major William H. Arthur, Surg., is appointed  
at San Francisco June 15 to examine into and report upon  
the physical fitness of 1st Lieut. Theophilus B. Steele,  
25th Inf., U. S. V., to perform the duties of his rank.  
(June 15, D. Cal.)  
**GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.**  
G. C. M. at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 14, 1900.  
Detail-Lieut.-Col. William E. Dougherty, 7th Inf.; Major  
Frank W. Hess, 3d Art.; Capt. George S. Young, 7th  
Inf.; Capt. Henry P. McCabe, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jere  
B. Clayton, asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Ethelbert L.  
D. Breckinridge, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William Wallace, 7th  
Inf., judge advocate. (June 11, D. Cal.)  
G. C. M. at Fort Riley, Kan., the 6th of June. Detail-  
Capt. Charles M. O'Connor, 8th Cav.; Capt. Ramsay D.  
Potts, 3d Art.; Capt. Harry R. Anderson, 4th Art.; Capt.

John R. Williams, 7th Art.; Capt. Farrand Sayre, 8th  
Cav.; 1st Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, squadron adjutant,  
6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Andrew Moses, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut.  
Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Philip R. Ward, 7th  
Art.; 1st Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 3d Art., judge advocate.  
(June 4, D. M.)  
**TRANSFERS.**  
The following transfers are made: Capt. Thomas B.  
McCaleb, from the 9th to the 23d Inf.; Capt. Francis H.  
Schoeffel, from the 23d to the 9th Inf., Co. F. (June  
20, W. D.)  
**ADD ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.** bgkaj bgkaj f  
The following assignments to regiments of officers re-  
cently promoted are made:  
Capt. Francis H. Schoeffel (promoted from 1st Lieut.,  
9th Inf.), to the 23d U. S. Inf., Co. H, to date from April  
19, 1900, vice O'Connor, retired.  
Capt. William H. Bertsch (promoted from 1st Lieut.,  
15th Inf.), to the 4th Inf., Co. M, to date from May 12,  
1900, vice McCammon, promoted. He will remain on duty  
with the 15th Inf. until further orders.  
Capt. Ross L. Bush (promoted from 1st Lieut., 25th Inf.),  
to the 20th Inf., Co. H, to date from May 31, 1900, vice  
Greene, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 25th  
Inf. until further orders.  
Capt. Joseph L. Donovan (promoted from 1st Lieut., 16th  
Inf.), to the 2d Inf., Co. A, to date from June 3, 1900,  
vice Godfrey, killed in action. He will join his company  
upon the expiration of his present leave.  
Capt. John B. Bennet (promoted from 1st Lieut., 6th  
Inf.), to the 16th Inf., Co. I, to date from June 9, 1900, vice  
Bolton, promoted. (June 20, W. D.)  
**Brig.-Gen. Wilson, commanding the Department of Ma-  
tanzas and Santa Clara, in Circular 6, June 11, 1900, gives  
instructions relative to the conduct of elections and the  
duty of troops in assisting the civil authorities.**  
**Circular 25, May 28, Dept. of Porto Rico, refers to the  
abbreviation papers relating to court-martial proceedings  
and prohibits the same. Circular 26, June 2, relates to re-  
ports of target practice.**  
**The following officers at the Presidio of San Francisco  
are designated to accompany the detachment of recruits  
to sail June 16 to Manila on the Thomas: Major Charles  
A. Williams, 17th Inf.; 3d Lieut. Thomas A. Vicars, 1st  
Inf., and 2d Lieut. Thomas McA. Knox, 27th Inf., U. S. V.  
(June 12, D. Cal.)**  
**G. O. 63, May 4, Mil. Governor Philippine Islands an-  
nounces with regret the resignation of his Honor, Judge  
Raymond Melliza, President of the Criminal Branch of the  
Supreme Court of the Philippines, and Gen. Otis takes  
the occasion to thank him for the distinguished services  
he has rendered in the interests of the Philippine people  
and the United States Government.**  
**RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND COM-  
MISSIONS.**  
**Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. V. (Col., 7th Inf.), to  
be major general of Volunteers, June 18, 1900, vice Otis,  
who vacates by appointment as major general, U. S. A.  
1st Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry, A. A. G., U. S. A., to  
be brigadier general, U. S. V., June 18, vice Wheeler,  
who vacates by appointment as brigadier general, U. S. A.  
Capt. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art., to be major, June 18,  
vice Fuger, 4th Art., retired from active service.  
1st Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, 4th Art., to be captain,  
June 18, vice Taylor, 2d Art., promoted.  
Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, asst. surg., U. S. A., to be  
surgeon of Volunteers, with the rank of major, June  
16, 1900, vice Keefe, resigned.  
1st Lieut. John E. Woodward, 30th Inf., to be assistant  
commissary of subsistence, U. S. V., with rank of cap-  
tain, June 16, 1900, vice Deming, dismissed.  
1st Lieut. Francis H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf., to be captain,  
April 18, 1900, vice O'Connor, 23d Inf., retired from active  
service.  
1st Lieut. William H. Bertsch, 15th Inf., to be captain,  
May 12, 1900, vice McCammon, 4th Inf., promoted.  
1st Lieut. Ross R. Bush, 25th Inf., to be captain, June  
3, vice Godfrey, 22d Inf., killed in action.  
1st Lieut. John B. Bennet, 6th Inf., to be captain, June  
9, vice Bolton, 16th Inf., promoted.  
2d Lieut. Albert N. McClure, 14th Inf., transferred from  
the infantry arm of the service to the Cavalry, June 15,  
to rank from Feb. 16, 1899.  
Promotions in the 3d Inf.-Lieut. Col. Marcus D. Cron-  
lin, to be colonel, vice Hare, appointed brigadier general  
of Volunteers; Major Peyton C. March, to be lieutenant  
colonel, vice Cronlin, promoted; Capt. Edmund G. Shields,  
to be major, vice March, promoted; 1st Lieut. Edgar N.  
Coffey, to be captain, vice Shields, promoted; 2d Lieut.  
Henry J. McKenney, to be 1st lieutenant, vice Coffey, pro-  
moted; Sergt. Major Albert E. Gebert, to be 2d Lieut.,  
vice McKenney, promoted.  
To be signal officers of Volunteers, with the rank of  
1st lieutenant, to date from June 3, 1900: 2d Lieuts. Henry  
W. Stamford, Frederick M. Jones, Charles S. Wallace,  
George S. Gibbs, Jr., Mack K. Cunningham, Chas. B.  
Rogan, Jr., William Mitchell, Victor Shepherd, Richard  
O. Pickard and William E. Davies, to fill original vacan-  
cies.  
To be signal officers of Volunteers, with the rank of  
second lieutenant, to date from June 8, 1900: 1st Class  
Sergt. Rush P. Wheat, vice Stamford, appointed 1st lieuten-  
ant; 1st Class Sergt. Charles E. Booth, vice Jones,  
appointed 1st Lieut.; 1st Class Sergt. Burt E. Graba, vice  
Wallace, appointed 1st Lieut.; 1st Class Sergt. Henry S.  
Hathaway, vice Gibbs, appointed 1st Lieut.; 1st Class  
Sergt. Magnus Nordquist, vice Cunningham, appointed  
1st Lieut.; 1st Class Sergt. Clifton R. Berry, vice Rogan,  
appointed 1st Lieut.; 1st Class Sergt. Charles O. Hastings,  
vice Mitchell, appointed 1st Lieut.; 1st Class Sergt. Peter  
Bartsch, vice Wheat, appointed 1st Lieut.; 1st Class  
Sergt. Otto B. Grimm, vice Rickard, appointed 1st Lieut.  
1st Class Sergt. John T. Bayles, Signal Corps, appointed  
1st Lieut.**



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SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1900.

## PROTECTING AMERICAN INTERESTS.

Protecting American interests is a phrase with which the officers of our Navy are reasonably familiar, yet we question whether any one of them could exactly define what is meant by it. When Commander Ingraham took Martin Kostza from the Austrian brig-of-war Hussar at Smyrna, July 2, 1853, the whole country applauded, and Congress voted him a medal. When Commodore Wilkes in 1861 seized the Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from the deck of the English mail steamer Trent, his act was disavowed by the Government under the stress of imperative necessity. When our naval officers under Harrison's administration took action in the Hawaiian Islands, which has since been approved by the annexation of the islands, this action was promptly disavowed by Cleveland's administration, coming into power shortly after, and poor Captain Wiltze was deeply mortified by the affront he received. And, finally, when Admiral Benham, under Mr. Cleveland's administration, took such wise and energetic action at the time of the difficulties in Rio Janeiro Bay, he narrowly escaped a reprimand, which, as we are informed on good authority, was actually in course of preparation at the Navy Department.

One of two things should be done: Either the Government should strictly and exactly define what is meant in a given instance by protecting American interests, or they should leave the officer to whom they entrust this important duty to define it according to his best judgment under the conditions he has to meet. An experienced officer, face to face with an actual situation, is much more competent to determine on the spot what American interests and American honor demand than the most intelligent Secretary, be he lawyer or poet, sitting in the seat of power at Washington.

We have now on duty in Chinese waters, in command of our naval forces there, Admiral Kempff, an officer of experience and sound judgment, prompt and energetic in action. A most important crisis has arisen in China, and one which requires the exercise of all of these qualities. The action or want of action on the part of Admiral Kempff may determine not merely the fate of the American citizens whose lives are in peril, but the whole future of our relations with China and the great question of control in the Pacific Ocean, which is to be the dominating factor in the world's politics during the opening twentieth century. If it be difficult to tell at Tientsin or Peking precisely what the emergency requires of us, it is impossible to do so at Washington, and the representatives of our Government in China should be given the utmost possible discretion to act accordingly to their best judgment.

Above all they should be made to feel that in acting thus they will be sustained by the full power of the Government, moral as well as physical. According to past experience the American people can be depended upon to line up behind any administration which meets a difficulty, an emergency, with promptness and vigor. Weakness and indecision create distrust and lead to a division of counsel. It is no time for hair splitting or for academic inquiries as to what might, could, would or should have been. We observe that a United States Senator has expressed the opinion that the whole difficulty originated in our missionary zeal, and that the missionaries should be withdrawn. Very well; who is to withdraw them? Not the Government certainly, for it has no authority in the premises. It represents not any class or opinion in the community but American citizenship, and this must be protected at all hazards.

We do not believe that religious bigotry has anything to do with this disturbance among a people so indifferent to questions of religious faith as the Chinese are known to be. They oppose the missionaries only so far as they represent to them the dominating and aggressive attitude of modern Christian civilization toward all peoples who do not sympathize with its spirit and aims. We are witnessing in China a contest upon a colossal scale of the same character as the one which appears to be drawing to a close in South Africa: that is, the contest between twentieth century ideas and those of the past. In China the whole people appear to have been aroused by the threat to do violence to what is most dear to them—their reverence for antiquity and their intense antipathy to change in any form. This feeling of hostility toward the foreign devils thus awakened is intensified by the fear of the destruction of the industrial system upon which the four hundred million of Chinamen depend for their hardly earned living.

What are known as spheres of foreign influence are not necessarily as appears to be supposed, spheres of political action; they are simply a delineation of the boundaries within which the several European States may conduct industrial and business enterprises to the exclusion of rivals; build railroads, open mines, establish factories, etc. Now, nothing can be more offensive to Chinese sentiment than the charges that are involved in and immediately threatened by this intrusion of

Western enterprise. The extension of the Russian railroad system to the west, and the shortening of the distances caused by caravan travel, has already thrown out of employment numerous camel drivers, and what has come to these representatives of disappearing methods of transportation threatens millions of others. Thus we have a combination in China of hostility to obtrusive religious opinions, a distrust and dislike of foreigners, common to all countries, and a well founded concern lest they may be deprived of their means of livelihood by the intrusion of alien methods, opposed in the highest degree to national sentiment.

If, as would appear, we have an aroused people to deal with in China instead of a government, we are face to face with a most momentous problem. It is one which precedents will not solve, and it must be dealt with from day to day and hour to hour by men upon the spot. As to precedents, so far as they affect our national action we have thrown them to the winds by our occupation of the Philippines, and we should accept with confidence and courage the logical consequence of following a course from which we have seen no means of escape. If any power is entitled to a controlling influence in the Pacific Ocean, it is the United States. We should not jeopardize our legitimate influence there by hesitation and doubt at a critical moment. If we see clearly that we cannot escape a responsibility, do not let us wait to be dragged into it by the ears.

## TROOPS AND MARINES FOR CHINA.

A fortnight ago, in the Army and Navy Journal of June 9, we forecast the possibility of our being compelled to order troops from Manila to China, and that contingency is already upon us. In our list of Army stations under the heading of the Ninth Infantry, will be found the statement that it is en route to China. Besides the Ninth Regiment of regular infantry, which has been ordered to Taku, the War Department has directed General MacArthur to mobilize at Manila two additional regiments which, in case of need, will be sent to join the international forces with all dispatch. The President, as well as the War Department, are satisfied from the present outlook that these two additional regiments will be needed, and it is even feared that a further augmentation to the American forces will be necessary. Col. Liscom, the commanding officer of the Ninth Infantry, has been directed to proceed to Taku and thence to Peking to the relief of the legation, and then to report to the American Minister for further orders. If opposed he will fight his way to Peking in conjunction with forces of the other nations.

The Navy Department has been in no wise behind the Army in sending relief to Taku. As a result of the orders recently sent to Rear-Admiral Remy at Manila, the Oregon, now at Hong Kong, will proceed immediately to Taku and two other vessels, the Marietta and Princeton, with the fleet at Manila, are also to be with the international fleet at Taku. The Bufalo, which has been cruising in European waters with landmen on board, has been ordered to proceed to Manila, and may be sent from there to China in case the situation warrants a further augmentation of the force. With these reinforcements to the Nashville, the Newark, the Yorktown, and the Monocacy, the American fleet in Chinese waters will be in many respects equal to the fleets of any of the other nations represented there. True the number of American vessels is not so great as that of England and others, but their size better fits them for the river duty which will doubtless be required.

The taking of the fortification at Taku by the international forces is not regarded in either the State, War, or Navy Departments as a declaration of war. Although it is not yet definitely known to what extent the vessels of the United States were engaged in the bombardment, it makes no difference under international law in the determination of this question. The officials of the State Department say the capture of the forts was simply a measure necessary to the protection of the American and other legations, and cannot be considered as an act of war. It is believed, however, by many of the officials of the Department that the trouble will eventually result in a declaration of war, but naturally all rests upon the attitude taken by the Chinese Government. It seems apparent so far that the Queen and her ministers have sided with the movement of the Boxers, and it is believed she has been giving them at least her moral support.

The necessity for the removal of troops of the regular army from the Philippine Islands to China for duty there in conjunction with the international army makes it more than ever imperative that an additional force be dispatched to Manila to carry on the operations against the insurgents. Realizing this fact, the War Department will immediately make its plans for the long anticipated movement of troops from Cuba to the Philippines. All of the advices which have been received from the commanding officers now in those islands, and the recommendations made by General Otis while recently in Washington, are to the effect that any large reduction of the force now in the Philippines would be extremely unwise. True, the rebellion is ended as an organized movement, but troops will be needed for some time, to maintain order among the turbulent natives.

Exactly how many regiments will be required for duty in the Philippines will greatly depend upon the outcome of the Chinese troubles. If actual war ensues from the outbreak in that country, it is believed by the officials of the War Department that another call will

have to be made for Volunteers. No attempt will be made to keep the present Volunteer Army in the Philippines longer than the present law allows and, as has been stated, the Department will be in a position by November to begin the work of making the transfer home.

For other than humanitarian reasons, the outbreak in China is to be greatly regretted, but if it must come, it could not have come at a more favorable time for this country. With a large fleet at Manila and a large and well equipped army in the Philippine Islands, the United States is in a position to render proper assistance to the international forces and to afford protection to its citizens in China. For many years it has been evident to the world that this trouble in China was bound to come sooner or later, and, although, it came somewhat sooner than was expected, all of the nations are well prepared to cope with it and to once and for all show the Chinese they cannot defy the civilization of the world. If China is to remain a separate and distinct government, which we doubt, she will have to assume a new and more hospitable attitude towards foreigners.

The position of this country as regards China, is somewhat different from what it would have been if the outbreaks against foreigners had come three years ago. Since that time we have acquired the Philippines and our trade has greatly increased with all countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, including China. If the outcome of the present affair means the division of that country among the countries of the world we should secure at least one port; that is, as our exclusive property. The time has now passed when this country can say the Atlantic and Pacific divide us from the rest of the world, and hence we are not concerned in world projects. We are now a part of the world, and in every sense of the word one of the world's citizens. What the attitude of the Administration is in regard to this, we are unable at this early day, to state, but it is certainly following out its policy by losing no time in sending troops and ships to the scene of operations.

Fifteen hundred recruits for the Regular Army in the Philippines are now being enlisted and assembled in New York Harbor, and Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to sail on the two new Government Transport Steamers Buford and Kilpatrick, about the first of November next via the Strait of Gibraltar, Mediterranean Sea, Suez Canal, and Red Sea to Manila. These recruits are to take the places of enlisted men whose terms of service will expire this year, many of the veterans having expressed a desire to remain in the Philippines to try business in civil life. The Government, as is the custom, has given them the privilege of free transportation to the United States any time within a year after their honorable discharge on account of expiration of term of service. The transports Buford and Kilpatrick are being fitted up by the Quartermaster's Department in the most improved style, with every facility on board to make the men comfortable, and each will sail from New York for Manila about the first of November, 1900.

The War Department has sent a circular letter to each Senator advising him that he has, under the new law, the right to make two appointments to the Military Academy, and further stating that unless these appointments are received by the Department, by July 10th, the vacancies will be filled by appointments made by the President. Some few of the Senators have already sent in their appointments, but the majority, being busy with political conventions, have not responded to the letter. It is not believed at the War Department that many of the Senators will take advantage of the law, but that a majority of the appointments will have to be made by the President. If such proves to be the case, it is more than probable that the President will not make all of the appointments this year, but will wait until later in order that the Academy may not be crowded. Mr. McKinley will follow the rule laid down by his predecessors and give most of his appointments to sons of Army and Navy officers.

The very righteous bill to equalize the pay of the veteran retired officers of the Navy (S. 3472) passed the Senate, as we stated last week, and is in the hands of the House Naval Committee for report at the next session. It should be promptly reported and as promptly passed. The Senate by its action has recognized the merits of the bill which simply corrects what was evidently an unintentional act of injustice and one which leaves some of our naval heroes in a humiliating position such as Congress can never have intended.

For the first time in its history the actual sea levels, mileage, latitudes and longitudes of the Mississippi River are being determined. The work is in the hands of the Mississippi River Commission. As years of experiment and more or less defined effort at improvement have not resulted in permanent good all along, the commission has wisely decided to survey the entire system and triangulate every foot of its course.

The Bureau of Forestry of the Philippines, of which Capt. Geo. P. Ahern, 9th Inf., has been put in charge, has a similar scope to that of the Bureau of Forestry in the United States, under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, but has never heretofore been conducted to any advantage to the people of the Philippines. Its object is the preservation and regulation of the large timber tracts in the islands.



# THE CIVIL SIDE OF NAVAL ADMINISTRATION

By Henry W. Raymond. No. 1.

Much has been written about the Navy from what may be called its Military Side. Its history has been told by Cooper, Maclay, Spear, Roosevelt, Lodge, Mahan and others, and its battles and its victories, its ships and its men, have been made so familiar to our people that the gallant deeds of famous men-of-war and their Captains—from Revolutionary times to the end of the Spanish contest—are well known to every citizen of this broad land. Nor is it over stating the case to say that at no time in our history have we been prouder of our Navy than we are today; nor have we more fully appreciated the importance of the naval branch of our military force, or realized the truth of Washington's words written in 1796: "To an active, internal commerce the protection of a naval force is indispensable . . . to secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force organized and ready to vindicate it from aggression."

Naturally enough the public is most familiar with the active fighting element of the Navy, and knows but little of the civil side, which is the real administrative force, the power that provides for, directs and controls the entire organization. In a general way the component parts of the Navy Department—the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, the Bureau Chiefs, the Clerical force, the Navy Yard employees, etc.—are known and those familiar with or interested in naval matters understand the nature and import of their several duties. I do not propose to treat of these matters in this article. It has seemed to me that a brief glance at naval matters at different periods, as derived from the reports of the different secretaries, might prove interesting as well as instructive reading, and open up a new field of inquiry in connection with a branch of our Government for which the people have an especial affection and of which they are justly proud.

Under the Constitution, adopted on the 30th of April, 1789, the Secretary of War was entrusted "with the management of all marine forces." His duties in this direction could not have been arduous, since it was not until the 27th of March, 1794, that a law was passed for the establishment of a Navy, and the construction of six frigates—as a beginning—was ordered. During the Revolution the affairs of the Navy were managed by a "Marine Committee," but Washington himself authorized the fitting out of several small continental cruisers to intercept and capture the enemy's transports. They were under the command of officers of the Army, and in a letter to the President of Congress, October 12, 1775, he speaks of having "given orders for the equipment of some armed vessels," one of them being already on a cruise, and the "others will be fit for sea in a few days, under the command of officers of the Continental Army, who are well recommended as persons acquainted with the sea, and capable of such a service." In a letter of Nov. 27, 1775, he speaks of the vessels as "all manned by officers and soldiers."

Things do not seem to have run smoothly in the management of naval affairs by the Commander-in-Chief, for on December 4, 1775, he writes to the President of Congress: "The plague, trouble and vexation I have had with the crews of all the armed vessels is inexpressible. I do believe there is not on earth a more disorderly set. Every time they come into port we hear of nothing but mutinous complaints."

On the 30th of April, 1798, a Secretary was added to the President's Cabinet, Benjamin Stoddard, of Georgetown, being the first appointee, and the present naval force dates its organization from this time.

What the Navy did in the French war, in the Algerian war, in its Mediterranean contests and in the War of 1812, are twice-told tales. We have to deal with the work of the Navy in times of peace.

On the 18th of December, 1798, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution "that the Secretary of the Navy be directed to lay before the House an account of all armed vessels employed in or preparing for the service of the United States," where built, by what contract, force of guns and men, statement and estimate of equipment and of annual support, etc.

This resolution was sent to the Secretary, and on December 24, 1798, Mr. Stoddard answered it by a letter to the Speaker of the House. This was the first document in the nature of a report sent by a Secretary of the Navy to any Department of the Government; in fact, it was the first official communication from the head of this new Department. It is brief and to the point, giving a list of all vessels of war and their commanders, in commission, and preparing for service; the gross cost of some and the cost per ton at which others have been built; also the expense of equipment; "the citizens contributing the military stores." "It is not expected," comments the Secretary, "that the public will contribute more than a sum sufficient to procure military stores."

Some of the statistics given in this report are interesting. Thus the complement of a first-class frigate was 45 officers, whose annual pay amounted to \$13,032, and who received 66 rations a day. This amounted to 24,000 rations a year at 28 cents a ration or \$6,745.20.

180 able-bodied seaman at \$17 a month, \$20,300; 115 ordinary seaman at \$12 a month, \$16,500; 30 boys at \$8 a month, \$2,880; 50 marines, \$3,720; making the annual cost in wages for a frigate with 375 men and 45 officers, including officers' ration money, \$63,337.20.

The list of provisions on such a ship for a twelve months' cruise had considerable variety. There were stowed in the hold:

265 bbls. of beef, 1,040 lbs. candles, 42 lbs. Indian meal, 265 bbls. pork, 1,470 gals. vinegar, 870 cwt. bread, 1,040 gals. molasses, 204 bu. beans, 620 bu. potatoes, 123 cwt. of rice, 7,750 gals. rum, 124 cwt. salt fish, 1,640 lbs. butter, 1,225 lbs. soap, 145 gals. lamp oil, 12,750 lbs. cheese, 45 bbls. flour.

This assortment was invoiced at \$24,346, and with an allowance of \$2,300 for medicines and \$16,000 for contingencies, the cost of keeping the ship in commission for a year came to \$105,983.20.

On the 2d of January, 1799, the Speaker communicated to the House a letter written to the Chairman of the Naval Committee "together with estimates for building certain vessels of war." In this letter is the first plea for a larger Navy—a plea repeated by nearly every Secretary from that time to this. Just about one hundred years ago Secretary Stoddard said:

"The protection of our coast; the security of our extended country from invasion in some of its weaker parts; the safety of our important commerce; our future peace when the maritime nations of Europe war with each

other, all seem to demand that our naval force should be augmented—so much augmented, indeed, as to make the most powerful nations desire our friendship—the most unprincipled respect our neutrality." After giving reasons for desiring a certain number of each class of ships, he adds: "I forbear to dwell on this fruitful, perhaps delicate topic."

Our relations with France were somewhat strained at about this time. The Secretary says further in this "letter": "The United States is able to bear any expense—its revenue must increase in proportion to the increase in population. If we had ships France would have to employ more than double the number and will have to calculate the loss and gain. When she finds she cannot deceive us, that she cannot arm our citizens to carry on her war of subjugation—insolent and unfounded expectation—that we are determined on making resistance . . . she will consult her interest and avoid war."

The annual expense of the existing navy is given as \$2,434,261. January 12, 1801, is the date of the next letter, or report, on the expense of the naval establishment. In it the Secretary says: "In a pecuniary point of view there can be no comparison between the expense of creating a sufficient Navy and the loss to commerce so great a Government as ours will too certainly sustain from the want of such protection. But the loss of property is but a paltry consideration compared with all the humiliating and destructive consequences which must flow from that debasement of mind which the system of eternal submission to injury and injustice cannot fail to produce."

In concluding this vigorous communication, he says—and here we find the first suggestion of the Bureau Chiefs of Naval Administration of to-day—"I will take the liberty of observing that the business of the Navy Department embraces too many objects for the superintendence of one person, however gifted. The establishment of a Board to consist of 3 to 5 experienced naval officers to superintend, in subordination to the head of the Department, such portions of the duties as nautical men are best qualified to understand and direct, would produce a full saving to the public far beyond the expense."

January 20, 1802, Secretary Robert Smith transmits a statement of the naval force, and February 23, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, furnishes copies of the sailing orders issued to the commanding officers of the Insurgent and Pickering, which had been sent out after Guadeloupe privateers, and it was feared both had been lost.

March 20, 1804, Captain Brainbridge's report of the capture of the Philadelphia and of its subsequent destruction by Lieutenant Decatur, in the operations against Tripoli, was sent to Secretary Smith and by him transmitted to President Jefferson and then sent to Congress.

December 16, 1805, the Secretary submitted a plan for a Naval Peace Establishment; several of his successors went through the same form, but it was over forty years before any action was taken. The Congressional wheels have always been very slow in grinding naval wheats.

January 28, 1806, in answer to an inquiry, the Secretary very forcibly says: "I know of no vessel belonging to the Navy which I consider it would be to the interest of the United States to dispose of rather than repair." The expense of maintenance of 28 vessels in actual service in 1806 was \$1,442,190.

On April 21, 1806, there were 1299 seamen and boys in the service, and the Secretary protests against the Congressional proposal to reduce them to 928. On February 10, 1807, President Jefferson sent in a message as to the efficiency of gunboats in protecting ports and harbors. The President was opposed to large ships and favored small ones, and this message gave the outline of what has been known as his "gunboat policy."

December 4, 1809, President Madison transmits to Congress the report of Secretary Paul Hamilton, and on Feb. 26, 1810, a communication on the use of the torpedo was sent to the Senate by Robert Fulton.

December 3, 1811, in answer to a question by Laydon Cheves, Chairman of the Committee, Secretary Hamilton says: "The United States do not own a dock. To repair our vessels we are compelled to heave them down—a process attended with great labor, considerable risk and loss of time."

February 2, 1813, Walter Jones, Secretary of the Navy, notes some defects in the organization, among others: "Loading the Chief of the Department with a cognisance of details and with the execution of duties which divert his attention from the sound direction of the great and efficient objects of the establishment." "The Secretary wants a Naval Purveyor and two able clerks."

December 27, 1813, he reports Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

February 22, 1814, in his report on the condition of the Navy, Secretary Jones speaks of the "right bank of the Hudson above the Highlands" as a suitable place for a dock yard. He also regards the reorganization of the Navy Department as "of great importance," but says: "My faculties have been so closely engaged with multifarious objects and the current and incessant labor of the department that I have had no leisure to deliberate upon a satisfactory system." By November 15, however, his "faculties" have managed to elaborate a system in which the principal feature is the creation of a Board of Commissioners as recommended originally by Secretary Stoddard.

Nov. 21, 1818, we find John C. Calhoun "Acting Secretary of the Navy" and making a report on the Naval Pension Fund.

President Monroe on April 20, 1818, had transmitted the Rules and Regulations prepared by a Board of Naval Commissioners, and on Jan. 30, 1820, Secretary Smith Thompson analyzes the report and shows how, in many respects, it is at variance with the law.

March 4, 1822, the same Secretary submits a list of piratical vessels captured; December, 1822, he offers a plan for a Peace Establishment and December 11 asks for an additional force for the suppression of piracy, including one steamboat, 90-120 tons, which is the first mention of steam in a naval report.

On March 1, 1822, Smith Thompson, the then Secretary of the Navy, made a "report" to Congress in response to a resolution calling for "information in relation to the Navy," which was certainly of commendable brevity, since it comprised only one and one-quarter pages. In this report he states that "officers on furlough go into the merchant service to improve themselves in practical seamanship," and he finds that sixty-three were at that time so employed. He also mentioned that two dollars per week were allowed for "chamber money" in lieu of quarters.

On December 22 the same Secretary "has the honor" to report that six active and well qualified clerks, devoting a reasonably constant and diligent attention to business, are necessary to perform the duties of this office. That was seventy-two years ago. It is interesting to note that Secretary Bancroft, in 1845, in a letter to President Monroe, on December 2, endorsed a recommendation made by Smith Thompson in 1822 and re-

peated by Southard in 1824, submitting a plan for a Peace Establishment.

On August 12, 1822, among the expenditures under the head of "contingent expenses" appears one of "fifty-two dollars premium on recruits to David G. Farragut, midshipman."

December 1, 1823, Samuel L. Southard, the Secretary, made a report to the President in response "to a request contained in your letter of the 10th ult.," in which he deals with the slave trade, protection to agency for liberated Africans, piracy and its suppression, etc. He makes the gratifying announcement that "piracy as a system has been repressed in the neighborhood of the Island of Cuba and now requires only to be watched." He adds: "No observation on the organization and discipline of the Navy seem to be required. That subject has heretofore been presented for consideration."

On January 24, 1824, the Secretary made a report to the Senate through the President as to a Peace Establishment for the U. S. Navy. The Navy Commissioners made their report to the Secretary and he then made his to the President. This report reached a length of eight printed pages. In it he says, and his words are equally appropriate to-day:

"It seems to be our duty to keep such a force in commission as will protect all our scattered interests, secure the respect of other powers and give active service sufficient to command and manage the whole of our vessels, when necessity shall call for their use. Long and active employment is essential to give naval skill and experience and without them our vessels are insecure and our character as a nation in danger of being degraded. It were better to have no ships than to have them filled with incompetent and unskilful officers." He proposed a naval establishment of 25 vessels, 8 navy yards, 3 shore stations, 5 recruiting stations, 3 hospitals and a total of 5,760 officers and men at an annual cost of \$1,800,715.10.

On January 5, 1824, there were eight clerks in the Navy Department and seven and a draughtsman in the office of the Naval Commissioners.

The regular report of December 1, 1824, says of the suppression of the African slave trade: "The trade still exists to a most lamentable extent . . . yet is seldom, if ever, carried on under our own flag." Of the protection of commerce and the suppression of piracy in the West Indies he says that "it has been as successful as possible without local co-operation." He also asks for 10 sloops-of-war, a revision of the laws for the better government of the Navy and the system of courts martial and a school for the education of young officers. There were then 23 vessels in commission from the ship-of-the-line North Carolina to the little Terrier.

December 2, 1825, Secretary Southard makes what he calls his first annual report. In this he notes the capture of several pirates, the selection of the Pensacola Navy Yard, difficulty of procuring and enlisting seamen, his opposition to building ships by contract and concludes:

"Without an organization of some kind, without a revision of our penal code and of our rules and regulations, and without a naval school, tardy amendments may be made in the naval service and in its administration, but it is in vain to hope for speedy, useful and very practical changes. The power of the department is unequal to such objects. Even the exercise of the power properly belonging to it, without legislative aid in other respects, would produce unpleasant excitement and complaints. With the aid of Congress it is believed that a system more prompt, more efficient and more economical could readily be introduced."

In his report of December 2, 1826, he gives the statistics of the naval force and directs attention to the law authorizing the President to "procure engines for three steam batteries." He speaks of the "piracies in the Mediterranean, requiring a constant force of vessels," and says, "not one case of piracy in the West Indies, within range of our cruising ground, has been reported."

The Navy was occupied in chasing pirates, repressing the slave trade, protecting commerce in the Archipelago, maintaining our interests in the Pacific, protecting commerce in South American wars, guarding fishing interests, etc., and he adds: "It may truly be said of all squadrons that they have faithfully performed the duties entrusted to them, doing credit to the skill and patriotism of our officers, and justifying the expense to which the nation is subjected in supporting them." True then, and true always.

It is rather interesting to note that many of the difficulties or embarrassments which confront modern secretaries are substantially the same as those complained of sixty or seventy years ago. Thus we find Secretary Southard asking for an appropriation to cover arrearages from deficiency in appropriation made, and adding that when the department estimates called for \$850,000, Congress cut it down to \$500,000. There was stagnation in promotion, and he alludes to the fact that several captains had been such "for twenty-five years!" He says further, with a possible touch of sarcasm: "It would be improper to again present in detail, views which have before been taken on questions of rank and pay in the Navy; of a want of regular organization; of a code of criminal law or regulations and of a naval school."

On January 12, 1828, Secretary Southard again submitted a plan for a Peace Establishment, as his previous plans had not met the approbation of Congress, and in this he asks for an assimilation to army rank and an increase in some grades. Seventy years later this recommendation was practically adopted in the Personnel bill. "Our seamen," says Secretary Southard in 1828, "are believed to be better than those of any other nation; economical, vigorous, hardy, skillful, taught in the best schools, bred in the best nurseries, not ignorant of their rights, but governed with ease when governed with justice."

In 1828 Governors Island in New York harbor was made temporarily a navy yard, by transfer from the army, a fact not generally known nor remembered. "Our Navy is yet small in numbers, though we hope not feeble in efficiency," says the Secretary: "It consisted then of 12 ships of the line, 20 frigates, 10 sloops of war and 4 schooners. "No condition of either our commercial or political relations will permit its diminution." The largest force then considered necessary for the protection of our coasts is estimated at 18 ships-of-the-line, 20 frigates, 30 sloops and smaller vessels, and 10 or 12 steam batteries.

December 31, 1828, the Navy Department had a force of ten clerks, and the Navy Commissioners six and one draughtsman.

At the request of Secretary John Branch Nov. 23, 1829, the Commissioners, by Com. John Rodgers, sent a letter specifying what they regarded as a proper scheme for improving the then organization of the Navy Department; this plan is worthy of note since the same difficulties encountered at that time are met with to-day, and the department in May, 1890, appointed a board to consider how they could best be remedied. The Commissioners divide the work of the department into three heads: Administrative or Executive, Ministerial and Financial. The duty of the first department would be "to see that the laws in relation to the Navy are duly and faithfully



executed, to issue orders to officers, to direct and control courts-martial, etc. The second department included construction, equipment, armament, classification, procuring stores and materials, preservation of ships in ordinary, construction of docks, arsenals, ship houses, etc., victualling ships, clothing men, etc. The third department was of a fiscal character, having charge of expenditures in the service in all its branches.

The report is a lengthy one, giving the reasons for these suggested changes, and explaining the objections to the methods and division of work then existing.

In his report of December 6, 1890, Secretary Branch speaks of the "unstable and inefficient governments of some of the South American States, requiring the presence of an active protecting force." It sounds strange in these modern times, when pirates are thought of as an extinct race, living only in the pages of naval writers, to find so much space given to their depredations, and the measures taken to suppress them in the different Secretaries' reports. Our little Navy did much dangerous work, extending over a period of many years, the history of which has only been partially told, in fighting piracy. Secretary Branch is pleased to report that "piratical aggression is suppressed in the West Indies. The inlets and harbors of these islands give advantages for piratical enterprise scarcely known in any other quarter of the globe."

Another paragraph in this same report calls to mind a state of affairs that existed in the department as long as the era of wooden ships. "The Commissioners," the Secretary says, "constructed the act making appropriations for repairs of vessels in ordinary so liberally as to build a new sloop-of-war in place of the John Adams under repairs." An order was issued by the President prohibiting such action. The Secretary also refers to his communication of February 16, 1890, on a peace establishment and additional rank for officers, a subject which is a feature of the reports of nearly every succeeding Secretary. The fact that our officers were outranked by officers of other nations was mortifying to them as well as to the department. The Secretary is also urgent as to the need of a naval school, and says "the only provision for the instruction of midshipmen is in the appropriation of \$25 a month for schoolmasters on the larger men-of-war."

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.  
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood

### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.  
KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. Same as New York.  
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Boston, Mass. Address Boston, Mass. Following is itinerary of summer cruise: Leave Boston, Mass., June 2; arrive Newport, R. I., June 26; arrive Newport, R. I., July 23; arrive Gardiner's Bay, L. I., and New London, Conn., July 23; leave July 31; arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 2; leave Aug. 8; arrive Rockland, Me., Aug. 8; leave Aug. 11; arrive Bath, Me., Aug. 11; leave Aug. 14; arrive Newport, R. I., Aug. 15; leave Sept. 30.  
INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. Same as New York.  
MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. Left Colon for Cartagena June 19. Address care Navy Dept.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. Same as New York.  
SCORPION, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Arrived Boston June 6. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.  
TEXAS, Capt. William C. Gibson. Same as New York.  
Commander Morris R. S. Mackenzie to command July 3.  
VIXEN, Lieut.-Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Porto Padre, Cuba. Address Porto Padre, Cuba.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.  
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. At Montevideo, June 14. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. Same as Chicago.  
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. Same as Chicago.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.  
IOWA, Capt. Philip H. Cooper. Arrived Tacoma June 14. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
ABARENDIA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. Arrived Tutuila April 19. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.  
PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. William W. Mead. At Port Angeles, Wash. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remy, Commander-in-Chief.  
Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Senior Squadron Commander.  
Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.  
BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Arrived Manila May 28. Address mail to Manila.  
BALTIMORE, Capt. James M. Forsyth. Left Perim June 21 for Manila. Will return to the United States, pursuing following itinerary: Arrive Aden June 25, Port Said July 4, Gravesend, Aug. 1, New York Oct. 1. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived Manila May 26.  
BRUTUS, at Guam.  
CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.  
CASTINE, Comdr. Charles G. Bowman. At Shanghai, China, under repairs, which will be completed about July 1. Address mail to Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.  
CELTIC, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Arrived Sydney, Australia, May 25. Will return to Manila.  
CONCORD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. Arrived Manila May 28. Address there.  
CULGOA, Comdr. Martin E. Hall. Arrived Brisbane April 2. Will return to Manila.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Canton, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.  
GLACIER, Comdr. William H. Everett. Arrived Manila May 27.  
HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Iloilo.  
IRIS, Lieut. John M. Orchard. Left Manila for Taku June 21.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. John N. Jordan. Left Hong Kong for Manila May 15, and has probably arrived. Address Manila, P. I.  
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Manila.  
Address Manila, P. I.  
MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Manila. Address there.  
MANILA, Lieut. Albert L. Norton. Arrived at Brisbane April 7. Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens ordered to command.  
MONADNOCK, Capt. Edward T. Strong. At Manila.  
MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. Arrived Taku June 15. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Hong Kong, China. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.  
NANSHAN, At Manila.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. Left Cavite for Taku June 8. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.

NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Taku, China, to protect American interests. Will return to Manila.  
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. George E. Ide. Arrived at Manila, May 22. Address Manila, P. I. Capt. J. G. Green to command.

OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. Ordered to Taku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.  
PETREL, Comdr. Charles C. Cornwell. At Manila.  
PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Manila. Address Manila.

SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Arrived Gibraltar June 15. Returning to United States, and will proceed to Boston, Mass. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Tausig. Arrived Chefoo, June 20. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.

YOSEMITE, Comdr. Seaton Schroeder. Arrived Manila June 14. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), at Manila.

### TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.  
GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Navy Yard, New York. June 14. Address there.  
PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Newport. Address there.  
TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

### TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Arrived Portland, June 18. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Arrived Southampton June 11. Ordered to proceed to Manila. Left Southampton for Gibraltar June 21. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. Left Newport June 6 for Queenstown on European cruise in accordance with the following itinerary: Arrive Queenstown June 22; leave June 29; arrive Christiania July 8; leave July 15; arrive Kronstadt July 23; leave July 23; arrive Stockholm July 31; leave Aug. 7; arrive Copenhagen Aug. 11; leave Aug. 16; arrive Amsterdam Aug. 21; leave Aug. 28; arrive Gravesend Aug. 30; leave Sept. 1; arrive Havre Sept. 13; leave Sept. 25; arrive Madeira Oct. 6; leave Oct. 13; arrive San Juan Nov. 5; leave Nov. 11; arrive Guantanamo Bay Nov. 16; leave Nov. 22; arrive Havana Nov. 28; leave Dec. 1; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 8. Address mail in care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Sept. 27, 1900. After Sept. 27, 1900, and until Nov. 26, 1900, in care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York. After Nov. 26, 1900 address mail to Hampton Roads, Va. All mail addressed care of B. F. Stevens should have foreign postage.

LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. Left League Island for Southampton June 3 on European cruise. Following is the itinerary: Arrive Southampton July 1; arrive Leith July 13; leave July 18; arrive Christiania July 22; leave July 26; arrive Copenhagen July 28; leave Aug. 2; arrive Stockholm Aug. 4; leave Aug. 11 (may touch at Copenhagen); arrive Antwerp Aug. 19; leave Aug. 24; arrive Gravesend Aug. 26; leave Sept. 5; arrive Havre Sept. 7; leave Sept. 21; arrive Lisbon Sept. 30; leave Oct. 4; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 7; leave Oct. 14; arrive Madeira Oct. 19; leave Oct. 25; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 1. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. At Newport, R. I. Address Newport, R. I. The itinerary of summer cruise of 1900 of the Monongahela is as follows: Leave Newport, R. I., about June 28; arrive Plymouth July 25; leave Aug. 1; arrive Portsmouth Aug. 3; leave Aug. 10; arrive Havre Aug. 11; leave Aug. 25; arrive Cherbourg Aug. 26; leave Aug. 31; arrive Lisbon Sept. 10; leave Sept. 17; arrive Madeira Sept. 27; leave Oct. 4; arrive Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 10. Address mail in care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Sept. 17. After September 17, address mail to Hampton Roads, Va. All mail addressed care of B. F. Stevens should have foreign postage.  
PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Address No. 230 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. On summer cruise, with following itinerary: Leave New London June 14; arrive Fayal, Azores, about June 30; leave July 3; arrive Lisbon about July 10; leave July 25; arrive Gibraltar July 30; leave about Aug. 11; arrive Tangier Aug. 11; leave Aug. 14; arrive Madeira about Aug. 19; leave September 8; arrive Glen Cove Oct. 11. After leaving New London, mail address will be care B. F. Stevens until August 20, and after that Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y. About one hundred boys will be taken to the Paris Exposition.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. At her anchorage at Philadelphia. Will sail on her European cruise early in June in accordance with following itinerary: Leave Philadelphia June 16; arrive Southampton July 16; leave July 31; arrive Havre August 1; leave August 19; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 25; leave Sept. 1; arrive Madeira Sept. 5; leave Sept. 25; arrive Philadelphia Oct. 20. Until Sept. 1 address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After Sept. 1 address 18 N. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

### CADET PRACTICE SHIPS.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Left Annapolis June 11. Address New London, Conn. The following is the itinerary of the cruise of the Chesapeake: Leave Annapolis June 11; leave the Capes June 18; arrive New London July 2; leave July 5; arrive New Bedford July 13; leave July 16; arrive Gardiner's Bay July 18; leave July 30; arrive Portland Aug. 11; leave Aug. 14; arrive Newport Aug. 21; leave Aug. 23; arrive Annapolis Aug. 14.  
NEWPORT, Lieut.-Comdr. A. M. Knight. At Newport News. Address Ft. Monroe, Va. Following is the itinerary of the cruise: Leave Annapolis June 11; arrive Newport News June 12; leave June 14; arrive Lynnhaven Bay June 25; leave June 29; arrive Newport, R. I., July 1; leave July 6; arrive Boston, Mass., July 7; leave July 12; arrive Vineyard Sound and neighboring waters July 13; leave July 17; arrive Gardiner's Bay July 18; leave July 23; arrive Vineyard and Nantucket Sounds July 24; leave July 27; arrive Boston July 28; leave Aug. 2; arrive Vineyard Sound, Buzzard's Bay, Aug. 3; leave Aug. 7; arrive Newport, R. I., Aug. 8; leave Aug. 11; arrive Philadelphia Aug. 13; leave Aug. 25; arrive Annapolis Aug. 28.

### SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. Arrived New Bedford June 14. Address New Bedford, Mass.  
DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. Left Colombo June 21 for Suez. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Left Washington for Boston June 18. Address mail to Boston, Mass.  
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. Arrived Gibraltar June 19. Address Gibara, Cuba.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. At Boston, Mass. Address mail to Boston, Mass.  
IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
MARCELLUS, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
MICHIGAN, Lieut.-Comdr. William Winder. At Detroit, Mich. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived Tortugas June 21. Address Port Royal, S. C.  
PRAIRIE, Comdr. William Swift. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Arrived San Diego May 4. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
SACACHE, Comdr. Herbert Winslow. Left Manila for Taku, China, June 13. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Glase. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.  
WHEELING, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Left Yokohama May 22 for Unalakleet. Address Unalakleet, Alaska, care of Postmaster.  
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. Surveying on northern coast of Cuba. Was off Nipe at last accounts. Address Gibara, Cuba.

### UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Southampton, England. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk.  
KENTUCKY, Capt. Colby M. Chester. At Newport June 18. Address Boston, Mass.  
UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, P. R.  
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At Navy Yard, New York. Will sail for San Juan, June 22. Address San Juan, P. R.

### RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.  
RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.  
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At Yokohama, Japan, refitting before proceeding to Bering Sea via Kamtschatka. She is due at San Francisco, Cal., in November next. Address mail to San Francisco.  
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

G. O. 550, JUNE 19, NAVY DEPT.  
The following extract from the Army Appropriation act, approved May 26, 1900, is published for the information of the naval service:

"\* \* \* Provided, that hereafter the pay proper of all officers and enlisted men serving in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, and in the Territory of Alaska, shall be increased ten per centum for officers and twenty per centum for enlisted men over and above the rates of pay proper as fixed by law in time of peace: Provided further, that enlisted men receiving or entitled to the twenty per centum increased pay herein authorized shall not be entitled to or receive any additional increased compensation for what is known as extra or special duty." In accordance with the above provision, the pay of officers serving on shore in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, and in the Territory of Alaska, will be increased ten per centum of the pay proper exclusive of longevity additions, and the pay of enlisted men of the Marine Corps serving on shore in those places will be increased twenty per centum above the regular rates of pay exclusive of longevity additions; said increase to be computed from and including May 26, 1900. The twenty per centum increase of pay heretofore allowed to all enlisted men of the Marine Corps, will cease from and including May 26, 1900, with the exceptions noted above.

Pay officers are authorized to adjust their accounts accordingly. F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 18.—2d Lieut. Daniel W. Blake, detached Washington, D. C.; to New York for duty with 4th Battalion for service in Philippines.  
2d Lieut. Charles C. Carpenter, detached Portsmouth, N. H.; to Washington, D. C., for duty with 4th Battalion.  
2d Lieut. William C. Harlee, detached New York; to duty as adjutant, 4th Battalion.  
2d Lieut. John C. Muir, detached from Newport, R. I.; to Washington, D. C., for duty 4th Battalion.  
2d Lieut. Samuel A. W. Patterson, from Boston, Mass.; to New York, N. Y., duty 4th Battalion.  
1st Lieut. Harry Lee, detached from U. S. S. Hartford; to the Vermont.  
Major W. P. Biddle, detached recruiting service, Philadelphia; to New York, N. Y., to command 4th Battalion.  
Capt. F. J. Moses, detached recruiting service, Boston; to Washington, duty 4th Battalion.  
Capt. W. C. Neville, to Navy Yard, New York, for duty 4th Battalion.  
Second Lieut. C. R. Rusk, detached Pittsburgh; to report to Major W. P. Biddle, Philadelphia, for recruiting service.  
JUNE 20.—Capt. Thomas C. Treadwell, detached Vermont; to recruiting service, New York.  
Major Charles L. McCawley, detached Washington, D. C.; to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty in assistant quartermaster's office.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 15.—Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Bartlett, detached Naval War College, course of instruction, June 27; to Texas, June 28, as relief of Lieut.-Comdr. Reamey, as executive.  
Lieut. G. W. Logan, from San Juan, P. R., to Mayflower.  
Lieut. Comdr. L. L. Reamey, detached Texas, June 28; to home, wait orders.  
Asst. Paym. W. B. Rogers, commissioned from June 12, 1900.  
Lieut. F. L. Chadwick, department's orders 13th instant, detaching from duty as assistant inspector equipment, Newport News, Va.; to duty connection Mayflower, revoked.  
JUNE 16.—No orders.  
JUNE 17.—Sunday.  
JUNE 18.—Lieut. Comdr. N. T. Houston, detached Wabash, June 28; to home, wait orders.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Roller, detached Boston yard, June 28; to Wabash, as executive, June 28, as relief of Lieut. Comdr. Houston.  
P. Asst. Surg. A. R. Alfred, detached Texas; to Asiatic Station, via Nippon Maru, sailing from San Francisco, July 10.  
P. Asst. Paym. H. L. Robins, detached Mare Island yard; to New York yard, July 2, as assistant to general storekeeper.  
A. Bttn. J. Matthews, detached Potomac; to command Massachusetts as relief of Acting Boatwain Muller.  
Fym. Clk. Luther D. Smith, appointed Adams, upon nomination of Paymaster Sullivan.  
Asst. Surg. F. M. Bogan, C. E. Burr, E. M. Blackwell, C. H. DeLancy, H. A. Dunn, G. F. Freeman, J. Stepp, W. E. G. High, R. K. McClanahan, R. O. Marcour, J. K. Payne, Jr., M. V. Stone, A. Stewart, J. J. Snyder, and W. H. Ush, commissioned from June 7, 1900.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. N. Jordan, commissioned from March 9, 1900.  
Asst. Paym. T. D. Harris, commissioned from June 15, 1900.  
JUNE 19.—Capt. J. B. Coghlan, detached as commandant Puget Sound Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash., July 2; to home, wait orders, when able to travel.  
Comdr. W. T. Burwell, to duty as commandant, Puget Sound Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash., July 2, as relief of Capt. Coghlan.  
Comdr. F. P. Gilmore, to home in United States, sailing prior to June 30.  
Naval Cadet G. C. Sweet, detached Iroquois upon completion survey Midway Islands; to Iowa.



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Lieut. G. S. Williams, detached Iroquois upon completion survey Midway Islands; to Iowa.  
Lieut. A. Pearson, detached Richmond; to Prairie immediately.  
Ch. Sallm. W. Cuddy, detached Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia; to Monongahela, June 27.  
Paym. Clk. J. J. Cunningham, appointed Iowa upon nomination of Paymaster Kerr; report June 30.

JUNE 20.—Capt. W. C. Gibson, detached command Texas July 3; to home, wait orders.  
Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie, to command Texas, July 2, as relief to Captain Gibson.  
Lieut. P. Symington, detached Maryland Steel Company's works, Sparrows' Point, and Columbian Iron works, Baltimore, Md.; to Vermont, June 27.  
Lieut. W. C. Cole, detached Dolphin, July 1; to home wait orders, and to Bureau of Ordnance, Sept. 1.  
P. Asst. Surg. G. A. Lung, order May 25 modified; report Cavite Station.  
Lieut. C. Wouters, appointed from June 22.  
Lieut. R. H. Galt, to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco, July 10.

JUNE 21.—Ensign S. G. Magill, detached Newport Hospital; to home, and granted sick leave for one month.  
Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, detached command Celtic; to home, wait orders.  
Comdr. W. H. Turner, detached War College; to duty as assistant inspector, 34th lighthouse district immediately, as relief Commander Forse.  
P. A. Paym. C. W. Penrose, to Washington, D. C., from Asiatic Station; report Navy Department.  
Lieut. R. K. Crank, Lieut. R. D. Hasbrouck, Lieut. W. C. P. Muir, Lieut. H. B. Price, Lieut. W. H. G. Bulard and Lieut. H. M. Muse, detached Torpedo Station July 2; to Manila.  
Lieut. J. J. Knapp, detached office Assistant Secretary July 2; to Manila.  
Lieut. C. S. Stanworth, detached ordnance inspection Newport News June 30; to Manila.  
Lieut. A. A. McKethan, report on Oregon.  
Asst. Surg. J. C. Thompson, detached Yokohama Hospital, to Newark.

Comdr. E. K. Moore, detached Helena; to Petrel; also as commandant Cavite Station.  
Comdr. D. Delehanthy, relieved as Governor Sailors' Snug Harbor; to Manila.  
Comdr. P. G. Garst, detached Norfolk Yard June 30; to Manila.  
Comdr. C. T. Forse, detached 14th lighthouse district, Cincinnati, July 2; to Manila.  
Changes Asiatic Station per cable June 21:

First Lieut. C. G. Anderson, detached Yosemite; to Cavite Station.  
Lieut. C. P. Nelson, detached Yosemite; to Oregon.  
Acting Comdr. C. C. Crone, detached Yosemite; to Petrel.  
Cadet L. A. Cotten, detached Brooklyn; to Zafiro.  
Lieut. R. H. Leigh, detached Brooklyn; to Oregon.  
Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Hannum, detached Petrel; to Monadnock.  
Ensign W. C. Asserson, detached Monterey; to Oregon.  
Ensign D. M. Wood, detached Monterey; to Oregon.  
Ensign W. T. Knox, detached Quinos; to Iria.  
Cadet F. T. Evans, detached Nashville; to Yosemite.  
Chaplain L. P. Rennolds, detached Cavite Station; to Yosemite.

First Lieut. G. Vanorden, detached Cavite Station; to Yosemite.  
The following officers are promoted from naval cadets to ensigns: J. Halligan, W. C. Watts, G. L. Smith, H. L. Elson, W. C. Briggs, F. L. Sheffield, Jr.; R. N. Marble, Jr.; H. C. Dinger, J. A. Hand, Jr.; L. A. Cotten, E. Woods, C. Boone, L. Shane, A. M. Mitchell, E. W. McIntire, F. L. Finney, W. P. Cronan, U. S. Macy, Z. E. Briggs, W. T. Tarrant, W. B. Tardy, G. W. Fuller, W. B. Wells, C. A. Abele, T. L. Johnson, Y. S. Williams, E. T. Constain, G. T. Pettengill, J. A. Schofield, G. C. Sweet, F. P. Evans, M. H. Brown, D. C. Hanrahan, J. F. Babcock, J. S. Graham, C. P. Nelson, W. G. Roper.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JUNE 15.—Capt. W. C. DeHart, directed to report in person at the Department.  
JUNE 16.—Capt. J. W. Howison, directed to report in person at the Department.

JUNE 18.—1st Lieut. Albert Buhner and W. A. Failing, promoted to captains, subject to examination.  
2d Lieut. A. J. Henderson, S. M. Landrey and E. P. Berthoff, promoted to 1st lieutenants, subject to examination.

3d Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, O. G. Haines and Eben Barker, promoted to 2d lieutenants, subject to examination.  
Charles S. Root, commissioned 2d assistant engineer.  
The following successful candidates appointed cadets in the Revenue Cutter Service: Wm. A. Whittier, Geo. S. Tilley, Cecil M. Gabbett, Jr., Wm. H. Shea, Hiram S. Searies, Edward S. Addison, Leon C. Covell and Philip W. Lauria.

JUNE 19.—1st Lieut. J. F. Wild, granted ten days' leave.  
2d Lieut. H. G. Fisher, granted fifteen days' sick leave.  
Captains J. W. Howison, W. C. DeHart and 2d Lieut. G. L. Carden were recent visitors at the Department.  
There is no change in the table of stations of the revenue cutters which appeared in our issue of June 15, page 1009.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. training ship Essex will make her usual cruise with recruits the present summer, but it is not unlikely that a more extended itinerary will be adopted than on previous years. Commander Davenport reports excellent results from the modifications in drills and exercises which have been inaugurated on the Essex, and these changes will probably be embodied in the curriculum of the other training ships.

The proposition to name one of the new battleships for the State of Virginia is meeting with considerable favorable comment. The name is an old and honored one in the United States Navy, and it will be but reviving the title to christen one of our newer sea fighters after the "Mother of Presidents."

In view of the amount of work inaugurated in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, it is fortunate that Rear Admiral Melville decided against the anticipated trip to the Pacific coast during the months of June and July. The Naval Appropriation bill, as it became a law, carries an unprecedented amount of new work, and the capacities of the several bureaus will be taxed to the full capacity for the next few months to comply with the exigencies of the demands made for new ships.

Rear Admiral Hichborn, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, accompanied by Mrs. Hichborn, has returned from a visit to the Pacific coast, and has met with hearty welcomes from hosts of old friends and well wishers in San Francisco and farther up the coast. The Admiral has been much interested in noting the tremendous strides made by the commerce of the Pacific coast since his last visit to that part of the world, some thirty years ago. His observations will be embodied in his next annual report. Admiral Hichborn is especially interested in the new dock yard at Bremerton, and in the proposed deep water harbor at some point on the southern coast of California. It is needless to say that the fine Navy Yard at Mare Island will come in for careful attention, and it is probable that strong recommendations will be made as to the future of this station.

In view of existing troubles in the far East, renewed attention is directed to the necessity for docking and repairing facilities on that station for the fleet which the United States will probably be forced to maintain there for many years to come. And in this connection it is a matter of congratulation that our Navy Depart-

ment has already made a beginning in the matter of composite and sheathed ships. The experience of the British Admiralty has shown the urgent necessity for this class of ship on that station, and as a matter of fact, no vessel intended for service in the Orient leaves the dockyards of England unless she is protected by wooden sheathing the entire area of her wetted surface.

Late advices from Port Townsend, Wash., are to the effect that the Iowa and the Philadelphia would, as soon as the work is completed at the Port Orchard Yard, proceed to Port Angeles for prolonged gun exercise and target practice. Now that these two fine ships are "all atunto" again, the Navy Department feels considerable satisfaction over the ability to detail either of them for far distant service in case of need.

The torpedo boat Porter, Lieutenant Gillis, which arrived at Newport, R. I., June 15, from Brooklyn, N. Y., made the trip in six hours and twenty minutes, which, it is claimed, breaks the record.

The schedule at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., for week ending June 30, 1900, is as follows: June 25—All committees, War Charts, International Law, lecture by Captain Stockton. June 26—Committees 1 and 3, Tactical Studies. Committees 2 and 4, Tactical Games. International Law, lecture by Captain Stockton. June 27—All Committees, consideration of Main Problem. International Law, lecture by Captain Stockton. June 28—Committees 1 and 4, War Charts. Committees 2 and 3, Strategic Situation. International Law, lecture by Captain Stockton. June 29—Committees 1 and 4, Tactical Games. Committees 2 and 3, Strategic Situation. International Law, lecture by Captain Stockton. June 30—Strategic Situation.

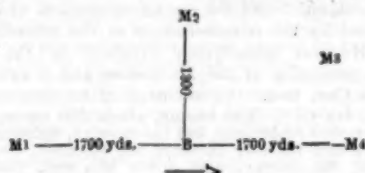
The battleship Kentucky will receive her official trial next week, beginning on Monday June 25. The Acting Secretary of the Navy has appointed the following Board of officers to conduct the final trial: Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, Commanders C. R. Roelker, and J. M. Hemphill, Lieutenant-Commanders C. E. Vreeland and R. Henderson, Naval Constructor W. L. Capps and Lieut. Joseph Strauss. Much interest is attached in this trial on account of the superimposed turret question, and it is safe to say that the trial of her guns will be taken as direct evidence as to the usefulness of the new gun installation by the Board now considering the matter.

#### THE BELLEISLE EXPERIMENT.

The "Engineer" for June 8 returns to the subject of the Belleisle experiments, publishing a full account with diagrams showing the result of the several hits. It says:

The vessel was subjected to nine minutes' consecutive firing, instead of the series of two minutes' fire that formed the original programme. Why the change was made is not quite clear; it is generally regretted, as there was rather too much "killing the dead horse" about it for at least half the period. That is to say—saving for one hit—practically everything of moment was accomplished in the first two or three minutes.

The following diagram represents the course and ranges:



The Majestic steaming firing from M1 to M3, the Belleisle (B) being moored with her bow in the direction of the arrow. All the serious hits appear to have taken place between M1 and M3. The Majestic steamed at six knots. So far as can be ascertained the Majestic fired:

8 rounds	12-in. common shell.
7 rounds	12-in. A. P. shot.
About 100 "	6-in. lyddite (at bow and battery.)
About 100 "	6-in. common (at stern.)
400 "	3-in. various.
750 "	3-pounder shell.

And an indefinite number of Maxims. No torpedoes were discharged. Full charges were used throughout for all guns.

Roughly speaking, about 30 to 40 per cent. of the projectiles fired were effective, the rest went over or just short, or else went clean through and burst beyond. Only about 10 per cent. of the projectiles were clear misses outside the black and white haystack of smoke that shrouded the target.

Here, perhaps, we should recapitulate the data of the Belleisle. She is of about 5,000 tons displacement, and the iron armor is disposed as follows: Belt, 12-in., 6-in.; Battery, 10-in., 8-in.; Redoubt below battery, 9-in., 8-in.; Conning tower, 12-in. The belt rises about 2 ft. to 2 1/2 ft. above the water line, but at the time of the trial about 4 ft. were shown. The redoubt is octagonal like the battery. The conning tower is situated under the bridge on top of the battery; it is very low, and the hood stood at least 18-in. above the walls.

Taking the 12-in. hits first, the demolition of this erection in the bow is variously attributed to a 12-in. and a 6-in. We think, however, that it was due to one of the latter. On the belt, below where the funnel used to be, two shells have burst. One or both these are presumably 13-in. hits, there being in one case—the after one of the two—a 12-in. penetration of about 2-in. deep. The armor belt just below is cracked laterally for some 7 ft., and a vertical seam has also opened. The lateral crack is about 6-in. wide. There are the marks of a 6-in. shell in the aperture. The other hit has no mark beyond the abrasion caused by the burst.

On the water-line, directly under the battery, there is a large hole made by a 12-in. shot by which the ship eventually sank; though not, as erroneously supposed, the direct cause of her sinking. The second 12-in. projectile fired blew the side right in, sending one fragment of armor right up through the flat armored deck above it. It did not, however, send anything down into the engine-room. The belt here offered a resistance equal to from 9-in. to 12-in. Harvey, because it was struck at a considerable angle—one, indeed, in which we might conceivably have expected the shot to glance off.

Immediately abaft the casemate a 12-in. shell has blown away some 10 ft. square of side, which here looks something like the ruins of a recessed port.

Well aft another 12-in. shell has hit. Here, too, a large piece of side is blown in, the deck above has disappeared,

and the iron deck beams are hurled up into shapeless remains more like shavings than anything else. The external area of damage is about 10 ft.; internally the whole of the cabins hereabout were reduced to match wood.

There remain two more hits that may be 12-in. At the after end of the unarmored top of the battery, and towards the after end of what little remains of the funnel base, here are huge irregular holes, averaging perhaps 5 ft. to 7 ft. each. Most of the edges are bent inwards.

We now come to the most mysterious hit of any. High up on the port side after porthole is a clean, nearly exactly circular penetration of exactly 10-in. in diameter. There is around it an irregular depression, with a maximum depth of 2 1/2-in., and some 2 ft. across at the widest. What made this hole no one seems inclined to be positive about.

On the upper and water edge of the after part, on the starboard side of the battery, another projectile has chipped out a piece of armor and burst, judging by the marks. This is the total of the big projectiles, three of them certain, and five of varying degrees of depth.

The bow and battery were fired at by 6-in. lyddite, the 6-in. common shell were directed aft. Between the damage done by one and the other there is no comparison. Both have made holes in the armored ends; both have done no harm at all to armor, both have made matchwood of the woodwork inside. But while the 6-in. common has destroyed as one might destroy a wooden box with an axe, lyddite has pulverized completely. Practically there are no remains beyond a dust. The lyddite has acted in a moment much as dry dirt acts in a score of years.

It is noteworthy that there is not a single sign of charring. It is not merely that no burnt wood is visible, there are no signs of scorching either, though possibly a week's bleaching under the sun may account to some extent for this.

Where 6-in. common shell have burst between decks, the deck above shows no sign of it, but it is quite another story with lyddite. Not only are huge holes blown upwards, but the entire deck is bulged up. The cross beams were thick and plentiful, but their resisting power has been nil.

The extreme bow is absolutely untouched. Abreast of the funnel—curiously enough just where the armor is thickest—there are several dents where shells have gone in an inch or two. The masts are in a bad way. The foremast is the least damaged. The yards on both masts were shot away, and both peaks were dropped. The mainmast is especially in a very bad way, and had to be shored up. It was cut in two all but a tiny piece, low down, and remained standing only because all the shrouds were not destroyed.

The only boat left is the steam pinnace carried between the battery and mainmast. A 6-in. common shell entered this boat and blew the starboard side of it into a number of shapeless streamers. It is absolutely clear that no ordinary boats will float after an action; it is doubtful if they will exist.

The damage to the funnel cannot well be described, as there is nothing there but an enormous hole, with strips of iron twisted over it. The bridge, though much bent and twisted, survived; but the searchlight has blown away.

The upper works were blown to pieces, the 6-pounders either knocked clean away or else blown sideways with some of their fittings melted. Ventilators and so forth were pitted with innumerable small holes from splinters and fragments.

Inside the battery, in which at least one shell that had entered a porthole had burst, all the gun sights were destroyed. The guns themselves are absolutely unhurt; but, owing to damages to sights and gear, would have been of no use at all. The dummies around them were all burst.

It is worth noting that two davits have been cut clean in two by projectiles. A great many small projectiles embedded themselves in places, and a few still so remain. Most, however, were shaken out.

Directly firing ceased the ship was boarded by fire parties and by the officers told off to inspect her. She was full of dense smoke, caused by the exploded shell, by the pierced funnel base, by a few small bonfires of dummies, and a lyddite shell or two that had failed to burst properly and were burning. Practically nothing was to be seen for the smoke and fume.

It was taken for granted that the ship was on fire, and water was pumped into her. This lowered her freeboard, and the sea then rushed in at the hole on the water-line made by the 12-in. shot.

The ship sank just after the last of the exploring party had left her—sunk; not by gun fire in the picturesque fashion that the daily papers described, but in a prosaic attempt to extinguish fire.

Some of the Belleisle's hoses were still working when the ship was boarded, others were found cut to pieces. Most of the valves and so forth had disappeared.

A side experiment in connection with the Belleisle was to test the efficacy of the Douglas leak stopper, which works more or less on the system of an umbrella. Only two were actually made use of. These were fitted in side holes just before the funnel, and answered with perfect success. It is unfortunate, however, that a far more ample test was not made.

The report about Krupp armor being placed on the battery is pure fiction. The torpedoes were actually in the tubes, and they were also fully loaded except for the pistols. One was found still in the tube, the other was gone.

Considerable comment has been caused by the action of the Admiralty in connection with the experiment. After the firing the Belleisle was guarded by a cordon of destroyers, many naval officers even were only permitted to view her from fifty yards away. The strictest orders about secrecy were issued; and an enterprising journalist who had approached the ship in a small boat was captured by the destroyer. He was at once searched thoroughly and every piece of paper in his possession torn up. A week later the ship was brought up to Portsmouth harbor in the daytime without a single tarpaulin to hide her. On Sunday she was in dock for anyone to gaze his fill at.

The Belleisle experiment has been a triumphant vindication of certain British systems of ship construction. The Bouvet, Charlemagne, or Kaiser Friedrich der Dritte, had any of them been the target, would have fared as badly—very possibly worse—than the Belleisle; and there is no reason why that should be concealed. The British, Japanese, United States, and to some extent the Russian and Italian, are the only navies that count—from the constructional standpoint—in the light of the Belleisle experiments.

It is understood that further experiments are to be made on the Belleisle. The next trials will be with torpedoes, the object apparently being to ascertain the effect upon a warship if a torpedo exploded before being discharged from the tube. Torpedoes fitted with warheads are to be placed in the Belleisle's tubes, and these will be fired at by small guns in order to explode the gun-cotton charges in the heads.



## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., June 13, 1900.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Grant which reached port Saturday, June 9, from Manila were: Brig.-Gen. W. M. Graham, U. S. A., retired; Capt. C. R. Tyler, 19th Inf.; Lieut. J. M. Graham, 19th Inf.; Lieut. W. C. Valentine, 19th Inf.; Lieut. T. H. R. McIntyre, 6th Art.; Lieut. A. F. Cassels, 7th Art.

Act. Asst.-Surg. Donald Maclean, Jr., left a few days ago for his home in Detroit, Mich.

Lieut.-Col. E. F. Pope, who was chief surgeon of the 5th Army Corps, is in command of the post hospital in Major Harvey's absence.

Lieut. H. M. Dichmann, 7th Inf., passed through here on his way to Seattle.

Mrs. Morris C. Foote, wife of Major Foote, is at the Hotel Rafael.

Act. Asst.-Surg. H. Hendrickson has, at his own request, been relieved from duty at the general hospital, and has been assigned to Fort Baker, on the other side of the Golden Gate.

Col. Charles A. Woodruff arrived here June 11 on his way to join the staff of Gen. Arthur MacArthur in the Philippines, as chief commissary of subsistence. The two officers served together in New Mexico twenty years ago, and since then have kept up a warm friendship. Colonel Woodruff expects to sail for his new post on the transport Thomas, leaving here June 16.

Lieut.-Col. Marion P. Maus, inspector-general, has been ordered to Seattle, Wash., for duty in connection with the investigation of affairs in the quartermaster's department there.

Miss Leila G. Voorhies, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Voorhies, of San Francisco, on June 12 became the bride of Lieut. Guy T. Scott, 3d Art. The wedding was solemnized at the Voorhies' residence, Rev. W. F. Nicholls officiating. The guests were limited to relatives and a few friends. Lieutenant and Mrs. Scott start today for a Southern trip, and on June 19 will leave for Fort Monroe, to which place Lieutenant Scott's orders take him.

Mr. A. A. Girard, who recently arrived from Manila, and who has been spending some time with his parents, Major and Mrs. A. C. Girard, accompanied by family, has gone to Alameda, Cal.

Mrs. Eltinge, wife of Lieutenant Eltinge, 6th Cav., and her sister, Miss Trotter, leave, June 14, for the Sequoia National Park.

The most unique and jolliest affair of the season was the impromptu surprise party given to Miss Brower on Friday evening, June 8. The moving spirits of the affair being Mr. "Jack" Canagon, of San Francisco, and Mrs. Howland, wife of Capt. Carver Howland, 4th Inf. Each guest was attired in a masked costume and presented to the hostess a useful household article. The feature of the evening was a large pie made by the Canagon brothers, which contained suitable presents for all the guests. The evening was spent in vocal and instrumental music and dancing. At 12 o'clock supper was served and an hour later the guests, the Misses O'Hara, Miss Rawles, Miss M. Coles, Mr. Butley and the Canagon brothers left for their homes.

Miss Julia Freeman, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. H. B. Freeman, is visiting her mother.

The score of the baseball game between Troop F, 6th Cav., and Battery I, 3d Art., played at the Presidio on May 20, was 44 to 8, in favor of the cavalry team.

## THE U. S. S. HARTFORD.

The recent experiences of the Hartford with her new and comparatively high-powered machinery will go far in determining the changes to be made in the few remaining wooden ships still held on the Navy Register. With the machinery installed in the Hartford it has been found difficult to maintain anything like full speed on account of the poor foundation afforded by the wooden hull of the old cruiser. From the first, great difficulty was found in the tendency of the machinery to get out of line by reason of the severe thrust imposed by the new machinery. The "wear and tear" of the machinery and boilers of the Hartford are considerably more than she can safely stand, and it will be deemed inadvisable to make any more such changes in any of the old ships. The net result of the experiment with the old flagship will be to permanently retire the old wooden ships remaining on the list of ships of the Navy. The prospective cruise of the U. S. S. Hartford across the Atlantic, with a visit to the Paris Exposition is in accordance with the expressed intentions of the Navy Department at the time Commander Hawley was detailed for the command of the ship. The Hartford seems likely to make the Naval service much more sought after than heretofore, and if the indications point to anything it is that with due care shown by the enlisting officer, added to proper attention to the drill methods employed, it will not be difficult in the future to secure all the men we may require for our ships either in peace or war.

On the voyage around the Horn, from San Francisco to Hampton Roads, recently completed by the Hartford, a stop of several days was made at the island of Juan Fernandez, famous as the residence of "Robinson Crusoe." During the stay of the Hartford several fine photographs were taken of the more noted points, and among the views taken was one of the tablet erected by the British Government in commemoration of Alexander Selkirk, the original of De Foe's story. The tablet, a fine bronze casting, is erected near the base of the well-known "lookout" of Robinson Crusoe, whence, for so many weary months, he gazed across the sea for the rescue so slow in coming. The inscription on the tablet is as follows: "In memory of Alexander Selkirk, mariner; a native of Largo, in the county of Fife, Scotland, who lived on this island in complete solitude, for four years and four months. He was landed from the Cinque Ports galley, 96 tons, 16 guns, A. D. 1704, and was taken off in the Duke privateer, 12th February, 1709. He died a lieutenant of H. M. S. Weymouth, A. D. 1723, aged 47 years. This tablet is erected near Selkirk's lookout by Commodore Powell and the officers of H. M. S. Topaz, A. D. 1868." A fine picture was also taken of the remains of the wreck of the American ship Rappahannock, burned not far from the little harbor a few years ago.

## CELEBRATING THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

The 125th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was observed in Charleston on Monday, June 18, by a military and civic procession. The feature of the parade was the naval contingent, about 1,000 strong, from the ships of the North Atlantic squadron, which were in the harbor. Capt. William M. Folger, of the U. S. S. Kearsarge, was in command of the Naval Brigade, the

marines at the Navy Yard turning out under Col. Henry C. Cochrane. The parade should have started at 2 p. m., but, notwithstanding the fact that the sailors were on hand in the assigned position long before that hour, the chief marshal (a surgeon) did not start the parade until nearly 3 p. m.—another example of an incompetent person in charge of a military parade.

The men from the fleet marched exceedingly well over a long and unnecessarily intricate route, which proved to be a dusty and hard march, but they were everywhere received with a generous and continuous applause. On the left of the naval line was the five Boston divisions of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, Lieut. Comdr. William M. Paul commanding some 200 men, who presented a creditable appearance and were favorably compared with the regulars on the right. The houses along the route of the procession were handsomely decorated, and thousands of spectators saw the parade.

In the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill at Charlestown, Mass., on June 18, the following is given as the make-up of the U. S. Naval Brigade, participating in the land parade: Brigade commander, Capt. W. M. Folger; brigade adjutant, Lieut. H. George, Marine band. 1st battalion, marines, five companies, Major C. A. Doyen, commanding; 1st company, Capt. T. P. Kane; 2d company, Capt. L. H. Moses; 3d company, Capt. T. H. Low; 4th company, 1st Lieut. F. H. Delano; 5th company, 1st Lieut. J. S. Bates. 2d battalion, bluejackets, three companies, Lieut.-Comdr. K. Niles, commanding; 1st company, Lieut. L. H. Chandler; 2d company, Lieut. C. L. Hussey; 3d company, Lieut. T. S. Wilson. 3d battalion, bluejackets, three companies, Lieut.-Comdr. J. B. Murdock, commanding; 1st company, Lieut. A. H. Davis; 2d company, Naval Cadet C. A. Abele; 3d company, Lieut. R. S. Kellogg. 4th battalion, bluejackets, three companies, Lieut.-Comdr. A. C. Dillingham, commanding; 1st company, Lieut. W. W. Phelps; 2d company, Lieut. H. J. Ziegeleier; 3d company, Lieut. C. T. Jewell. 5th battalion, bluejackets, three companies, Lieut.-Comdr. G. A. Merriam, commanding; 1st company, Lieut. J. H. Poyer; 2d company, Lieut. J. M. Reeves; 3d company, Naval Cadet A. W. Johnson. 6th battalion, bluejackets, two companies, Lieut.-Comdr. W. I. Chambers, commanding; 1st company, Lieut. H. K. Benham; 2d company, Lieut. F. C. Bowers.

## GENERAL SCHWAN'S REPORT.

We gave in our issue of June 9 a resume of Gen. Theodore Schwan's report on the work of his expedition in the provinces south of Manila last January, which we had previously described at considerable length. In his report, which is dated Santa Cruz, Luzon, Feb. 8, 1900, General Schwan says that "on the morning of Feb. 6 the command commenced its march to Binan in two columns, one column consisting of the engineers, 46th Inf., two battalions of the 30th Inf. and the wagon train, Col. Gardener, 30th U. S. V., commanding, taking the Beach road; the other, consisting of Brigade Headquarters, the Macabebe scouts, the cavalry, the mountain, Col. Gardener, 30th U. S. V., commanding, taking the road at the foot of the hills. The last mentioned column found the enemy entrenched at the place developed by the reconnaissance of the preceding evening. He was immediately attacked by the advance guard, consisting of the Macabebes and a squadron of the 4th Cav., under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hayes, 4th Cav. The enemy, about 300 strong, offered a determined resistance, but the cavalry, fighting on foot, soon pushed its way through the thickets, and closely engaged the enemy, and drove him out, the combat lasting half an hour. Our main body was not engaged. During the fight Major Nolan's squadron, 11th Cav., was sent up on the ridge, parallel to the road, to protect the column's right flank, and also to cut off, if possible, any insurgents that might try to escape to the westward. This squadron was fired upon one mile further down the ridge, but developed no further force. A mile beyond this point a party of about 100 insurgents was seen by Major Nolan moving westward on the trail from San Pedro Tunasen to Das Marinas, having evidently been forced by our troops out of the valley. The insurgents were followed by two troops until, scattering in parties of two and three in the bushes, they eluded further pursuit. Major Nolan, who was at a point almost due west of San Pedro Tunasen, moved with his squadron along the high ground toward Binan, with the object of entering that town from the west; but owing to the obstacles caused by the many gulches leading from the high ground to the bottom, he had to make a wide detour to the south, and thus scouted the country to within four miles of Carmona, entering Binan by the Das Marinas trail. Coming down into the bottom near Binan he encountered and dispersed an outpost of fifteen insurgents.

"In the meantime the column moving along at the foot of the hills had resumed its march; Steele's battalion, 30th Inf., and the Macabebe scouts taking the advance, and the other troops following. It passed through San Pedro Tunasen onto an excellent road, traversing an open plain of rice fields, which extends to Binan, about three miles distant. When within about 800 yards of Binan the enemy was discovered by the Macabebes in a wood just north of the town, his line extending on both sides of the road. In the ensuing combat, which lasted some thirty minutes, he was routed by Steele's battalion, 30th Inf., and the Macabebe scouts. During this combat an attempt was made to send Stewart's troop, 4th Cav., across the rice fields to intercept the enemy's retreat to the southwest, but the swampy condition of the fields made it impracticable to execute the movement in time. The enemy here was estimated at about 250, being the rear guard of the force of General Noriel, who had with 800 men retreated from the town the day before by the road leading west towards Silan.

"The enemy's loss, so far as ascertainable, in both engagements was eighteen killed, two mortally wounded. His actual losses were doubtless much greater. There were captured twenty-five prisoners, eight rifles, one pistol and two flags.

"A reconnaissance party under the command of Lieut. A. M. Davis, 4th Cav., was sent out on the Carmona road soon after our arrival in Binan, developing an outpost of the enemy half way to Carmona." General Schwan in his report now describes the movement of the command from Binan to Silan. Opposition was encountered all along the march, but was always overcome by the Americans. A large amount of property was captured. The arsenal at Silan containing powder and small arms, ammunition, tools, etc., was blown up by insurgents on the approach of General Schwan's command.

From Silan, Colonel Hayes's Cavalry pushed on rapid-

ly to Indang, which was captured Jan. 7, the enemy retreating on Naic. Colonel Hayes's men marched, including flank marches, forty-six miles in fifteen hours. From Indang Hayes moved with his cavalry to Naic, while Colonel Gardener, 30th Vol. Inf., with his command, on the 10th, proceeded to Alfonso, directing Hartigan's battalion to Magallanes. Colonel Hayes was ordered to patrol south and connect with Hartigan's command. To still further block the enemy's progress south, Johnston's battalion of the 46th Vol. Inf. was ordered to Indang from Silan and later from Indang to Mendez-Nunez. On the afternoon of the 10th, General Schwan occupied the line Mendez-Nunez, Alfonso, Bailen, Magallanes, in addition to the Binan and Naic line. The plans were carried out with success, and the result of the entire movement was to prevent the escape south of any organized force. This ends what General Schwan describes as the first period of the operations of his brigade.

During the twelve days from Jan. 11, Batangas and Taal were captured, the brigade being previously reorganized by incorporating into it the 38th Infantry, Colonel Anderson, four field guns under Lieutenant Buckley, and the field troops under Colonel Bullard, comprising, besides his own regiment (the 39th), Cheatham's battalion of the 37th and four field guns under Lieutenant Summerall; also the transfer to General Wheaton's brigade of the 46th Vol. Inf. The result was the dispersal of the insurgents in Batangas province coupled with the occupation of Santo Tomas and Tanauan by the headquarters and Parker's battalion of the 39th Vol. Inf., and of the towns of Lipa, Rosario, Batangas and Taal by the 38th Vol. Inf. and the liberation of Spanish prisoners. Rations and supplies had previously been ordered to Batangas by boat. The bulk of the command, therefore, remained three days at Batangas, unloading supplies and refitting generally. The sick and wounded were returned to Manila by the hospital ship Relief, whose arrival was most opportune, and arrangements were made for leaving at Batangas the crippled horses and mules.

The next movement was the advance of the main column towards Santa Cruz by way of San Pablo, and a movement of the cavalry flanking column (with infantry support as far as Tayabas) through Tayabas, Lucban, Luciana and Cavinti to Santa Cruz. Between Luciana and Tayabas strong intrenchments worthy to be classed as field fortifications were passed. The theatre of operations were "gridironed" with troops. Minor bodies were sometimes sent to places forming the objectives of the expedition, on even trails which passed through out-of-the-way places, inhabited by isolated communities, fulfilling the double purpose of impressing such communities with the energy and ubiquity of the American troops, and of protecting the flanks and the principal columns which proceeded by the main roads. Important results were thus obtained at a small (sometimes without any) loss of life. Positions of natural strength, further fortified by artificial means involving the expenditure of much labor and money, were abandoned without the firing of a shot by the Filipino troops, whose leaders became panic stricken when they found the American troops advancing, not only by roads they were expected to take, but from all sides.

At other times the rapidity of the movements of the American troops would paralyze the action of the enemy. Hayes's cavalry appeared so suddenly and unexpectedly before Indang, looked upon alike by Spaniards and insurgents as a strategic point, that the insurgent commander (Noriel) had no time for concentrating a sufficient force there to make more than a feeble resistance, and the capture of Talisay, Batangas, Tayabas and Majajay, all points of political, commercial or strategic importance, was effected in each case by manoeuvring rather than by fighting. The most striking example during the expedition of the success of a turning movement occurred at Majajay, a place deemed well nigh impregnable, where it was thought ten men could with ease hold at bay a thousand, from which the bulk of the enemy's force precipitately withdrew (dispersing in all directions) at midnight on the morning of Jan. 23, upon learning that not only their flanks were threatened by the troops in front, but that the advance of Hayes's troops had reached Lucban, presumably to attack their rear on that date.

"The fighting, though for the most part not protracted or severe, detained the troops in their marches and rendered these the more exhausting. General Schwan commends the conduct of Lieutenant Guiger, commanding the Macabebe scouts, and Captain Taylor, 39th Vol. Inf., whose conduct was markedly gallant while reconnoitering on the road toward Magarian in the vicinity of San Pablo. The march of Major Cheatham's command was over a trail, the difficulties of which it would be hard to give an adequate description, but the soldierly qualities of the officers and men who took part in the movement to a severe test, of which they acquitted themselves satisfactorily. While performing this interesting march they subsisted on a scant allowance of food. The troops arrived in Tayabas in a ragged and shoeless condition, and for Cheatham's battalion alone, consisting of 240 men, as many as 230 pairs of shoes were required at the end of the march.

"The performance of the 30th Infantry is especially instanced, for the reason that while other infantry organizations repeatedly exceeded the recognized limit of march for troops of their arm—Company B, for example, covered, under adverse conditions, 21 miles in ten hours, and 61 miles in three consecutive days—this particular regiment constituted a part of the brigade's mobile force from the beginning to the end of the campaign. Detachments of it marched as much as 244 miles, the headquarters and one battalion covering, on one occasion, 38 miles in 28 hours. Portions of the mountain artillery and also detachments of the Macabebe scouts were attached to the 30th Infantry and accomplished about the same distance.

"Hayes's cavalry, at all times part of the field and moving force, was noted throughout the campaign for the celerity of its movements and the punctuality with which it appeared at a given point at a designated hour. Altogether it marched 311 miles, both squadrons on one occasion making 44 miles in 26 consecutive hours, and one squadron at one time accomplishing inclusive of a flanking operation which it executed a 46 miles march within 15 hours.

"When we consider that this marching was done under a tropical sun without a murmur by men reared in a temperate zone carrying a weight of not less than 45 pounds and obliged much of the time to live on scant fare—that this marching was done on steep, rocky mountain trails, through deep gorges, over bridgeless streams, it must be considered that the performances were remarkable and reflect the highest credit upon the American soldier, Regular and Volunteer.

General Schwan says: "The work of the engineer department, which in some cases required great ingenuity, and in all cases a large expenditure of energy, was done principally under the direction of 2d Lieut.



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H. B. Ferguson and W. P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers. They made no failure during the expedition, and the movements of the command were never delayed on account of their work. As for Capt. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, the senior engineer officer, I cannot commend too highly the work of this officer. His constancy, his tact, his professional skill, are worthy of special recognition.

"The medical department, under the brigade surgeon, Major H. S. T. Harris, met every emergency. The brigade's medical needs were carefully looked after by the chief surgeon's office at Manila and abundantly supplied at every opportunity. Capt. M. J. Lenihan, 25th Inf., brigade quartermaster, and 1st Lieut. F. M. Savage, 14th U. S. Inf., brigade commissary, proved themselves always equal to the tasks set them, involving in numerous instances work throughout the entire night. The work of the Signal Corps detachment, under 1st Lieut. W. L. Clarke, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, was characterized by energy, skill, and efficiency.

"My orders on the conduct of the march and the subject of looting were published at the outset and repeatedly impressed upon the command. I believe that the spirit of the orders was carried out and that looting was practically unknown. The Macabebe scouts were all handled by their officers, were always with the advance and performed excellent service as scouts in locating and searching out the enemy and his trenches.

"My personal staff, 1st Lieut. Kirby Walker, 4th U. S. Cav., and 1st Lieut. C. E. Hawkins, 7th U. S. Cav., proved at all times loyal and efficient aids. They and the Adjutant-General of the brigade, Lieut.-Col. S. S. Sturgis, U. S. Vols., a painstaking, capable, and energetic officer, worked unflinchingly and patiently for the success of all enterprises that were undertaken in the course of the expedition. My thanks are likewise due to the valuable services rendered by Maj. J. M. Lee, 9th U. S. Inf., and Capt. S. E. Smiley, 15th U. S. Inf., whom the division commander kindly attached for a time (January 13 to January 19) to my staff, detaching them from his own, and to Capt. William Crozier, ordnance department, who served with the brigade headquarters from January 20 to February 3."

#### MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The Spanish residents of Manila were inclined to comment on the slight ceremonies, which honored the departure of General Otis from that city. They cannot conceive of a condition of mind that dislikes pomp and pageantry. To them it seemed ridiculous, almost disrespectful to the man, who had been at the helm of the government of the archipelago for over two years, to allow his departure from the city to take place without any ostentation save the firing of the salute his rank demands, and three battalions drawn up on the river bank at present arms when his launch passed by. These ceremonies, slight as they were, would probably have not taken place, says the Manila "Freedom" of recent date, had not the Secretary of War cabled instructions from Washington. It is safe to hazard the assertion, it says, that had General Otis had his way, the infantry battalions would never have been ordered out, and in all probability no salute would have been fired until the Meade weighed anchor and turned her prow towards Corregidor. If it had been a Spanish general of fame equal to Otis going home, the whole city of Manila would have been decorated at the municipal government's expense.

Forty-five men of F Co., 25th Inf., repelled an attack of bolo men and rebel soldiers at San Marcelino, Bataan, on May 7. The natives had planned a trap in which they were to rush the little garrison, that was under Sergeant Williams, and annihilate them before reinforcements could arrive. They opened fire on the barracks from three different points simultaneously, but before the bolo men could get close enough to do effective work they were met by the rapid fire of the Americans, who drove them from the town in great disorder. Nineteen Filipinos were killed and wounded.

A detachment of E Co., 16th Inf., made up of Corporal Lucas and Privates Campbell, Kenny, White and Williams captured the Tagal murderer of Private Anderson at Cabagan Viejo, about seven miles from Tuguegarao on April 27. When the prisoner was brought in, there was a demonstration among the soldiers, who could not look upon the face of the brutal murderer of their comrade and resist a strong desire to string him up. There was a sufficient number of cool heads to prevent a storm.

A deserter giving his name as Private Rice of the 19th Inf., but with the name F. N. Bosevick, tattooed on his arm, was brought into Manila the other day by a detail of the 42d Vol. Inf. The prisoner was captured by a scouting party of the 42d, under Captain Catlin. He was found roaming about the country, dressed in an old faded uniform of blue. From his actions it seemed apparent the man was demented. He had been living with the natives, and seemed to be on very good terms with them. He refused to talk with his captors, and maintained a sullen silence. He arrived in Manila among the last batch of recruits, and instead of joining his regiment, took to the country. Whether or not he has had any connection with the insurgents was to be ascertained by the court martial.

A detachment of the 14th Inf. under Lieut. P. H. Mullaney from Santa Mesa, Luzon, on May 10, exhumed the bodies of 28 Chinos who had been buried alive by native assassins at Pandacan, because they had sympathized with the Americans.

The Manila "Freedom" describes the capture of Gen. Pantaleon Garcia, next in command to Aguinaldo. On May 6 a detail of 40 men of G troop, 4th Cav., under Captain Smith, Adjutant to General Funston, surprised the little barrio of Jaen, situated a few miles from San Isidro. In one of the houses of the town the soldiers found General Garcia lying ill upon a rude bamboo couch. The insurgent general made no particular demonstration when the troops entered his room. He merely smiled as much as to say "Well, I've played and lost." Captain Smith ordered that the prisoner should be treated in a manner befitting his rank. He was placed on a stretcher and carried to San Isidro, where he received attention in the hospital.

With Garcia several officers and soldiers were captured. Their surprise was complete. The troops of the 4th had dismounted at the door of the house they occupied before a soul in the village was aware of the presence of the cavalry.

Previous to his departure from Tarlac, Aguinaldo divided the island of Luzon into military districts and appointed commanders for each district or department of central Luzon. To his command such able brigadiers as Pio del Pilar, Macabulos and Montenegro were attached. Garcia ranks among the educated and refined mestizo class. His capture seemed like a deathblow to the insurgent cause. When the news was given to an ex-insurgent general he exclaimed: "Garcia captured, Aguinaldo can hold out no longer."

General Garcia began his career as an insurgent a rich man, and when captured had not one dollar between him and starvation. Upon the disintegration of the insurgent army of the North, he advocated peace. His career as an insurgent has been an honorable one, and American prisoners who have fallen into his hands have been treated in a kindly manner.

Sergt. Eugene Buckley of H Battery, 6th Art., on the eve of his retirement was presented by the boys of H Battery with a solid gold watch and diamond ring.

That every kind of duty befalls our men in the Philippines is shown by the announcement in a Manila paper that "a detachment of H Battery, 6th Art., raided an opium den in the Tondo yesterday afternoon and captured two of the proprietors."

A battalion of the 32d Vol. Inf., under Major Henry, moved against the new fortifications at Orani, thrown up under the orders of General Mascariño, who had gathered the bandits of Bataan province into something like an organized party. Scouting parties had located the rebels when the expedition departed early on the morning of April 27 for the foothills where the natives were entrenched, approaching at daylight. The solitary rebel sentry had fallen asleep at his post, and the Americans, accompanied by a detachment of Macabebes, rushed over the new built trenches. There was a rattling exchange of shots and the natives surprised and thrown into confusion, fled after making but little resistance. One American officer was slightly wounded in the fleshy part of the body and one Macabebe was killed. Thirty-seven rifles and a quantity of bolos were captured.

Lieut. J. L. Hughes commanding H Co., 35th Vol. Inf., with a detachment of his company and Dr. E. N. Bower, attending surgeon at Quingua, on May 3 brought in Padre Victoriano Lopez of Barrio Lasiado and Quingua, Luzon, on information that implicated the priest in supplying the rebels with arms. The lieutenant made the reconnaissance to round up a notorious rebel captain who had been operating in the vicinity of Quingua for some time. They failed in their mission, but ran across a house owned by Padre Lopez. They discovered that the padre had taken guns away from the house with the avowed intention of giving them to the insurgents. An investigation of the case was held at Quingua on May 4 by the provost marshal, and charges were preferred by Lieutenant Hughes.

Major Wm. H. Johnston, 46th Vol. Inf., (Captain 10th Inf.), in a letter to the Manila "Freedom," dated Indan, P. I., May 2, regarding the court martial of Captains McConnell and Baker of the 46th, explains that no demand was made upon the company funds but in compliance with the 54th Article of War, the company commanders of companies charged with looting were called upon to reimburse the natives robbed by collecting money from the men pay day who were present when the looting occurred. He says that some of the looted property was found with one company and some in possession of one of the captains. Captain McConnell was acquitted but the finding was disapproved by General Bates. Captain Baker was found guilty of disobedience of orders and conduct to the prejudice, etc., and sentenced. General Bates disapproved the sentence as it was irregular in form and "his review indicates," says the major, that "no exceptions should be made by the court in its findings, but that he should have been convicted of all allegations made by me. The officers concerned were not exonerated. I shall continue to prefer charges against all officers and men who disturb the friendly relations between natives and soldiers which should be cultivated and preserved by all commanding officers."

L Co., of the 43d Vol. Inf., left Gubat, Southern Luzon, on the morning of April 19 and proceeded to Bulacao where they had received information that there were a number of rebels. They started at 3:30 and had managed to reach the outskirts of the town before daylight. Advancing cautiously on the place, the advance guard surprised an outpost, killed three of the rebels and took three more prisoners. The shots warned the town and when the company entered it, they found it deserted. On the march to Barcelona outposts were encountered. Twice the man on post was killed before he saw the advance guard, and five were captured.

On proceeding further towards the Denloa River the rebels opened fire from all sides. They were hidden in thick underbrush and the only way they could be located was by the smoke of their rifles. A broken column of the bridge and a bank of earth commanded the river. Upon this the company advanced by rushes. The river ran between the Americans and the enemy, and for 20 minutes it was give and take. The Americans were exposed, nothing could be seen of the rebels but the smoke of their guns. They had the advantage of position, but lacked the nerve, and in less than half an hour their fire ceased. The river was at once forded, but no sign could be found of the enemy or their dead. It was impossible to locate them in the thick brush, and without further incident the company marched to Gubat with 14 prisoners.

A force of 300 insurgents armed with bolos and guns attacked Bontoc on April 16 and were driven to the mountains leaving 106 of their number dead upon the field. There was no American loss. When they opened fire upon the American outposts, the outposts retired and it took a few minutes to get the small force in position. In the meantime the rebels thought they had everything their own way and ran in disorder through the outskirts. It was then that the garrison opened up and the huddled mass of humanity was at their mercy. The troops were rapidly divided on the enemy's flanks. Prisoners reported that it was the intention of the enemy for the riflemen to lead the advance and after they had thrown the garrison into confusion the bolomen were to massacre them in their disorder. When the outposts withdrew the bolomen became excited and their officers lost all control of them. They rushed forward in their mad desire into the jaws of death.

A force of 1,500 rebels attacked the town of Jaro, Island of Leyte, on April 15, but were repulsed by the garrison of 25 men, leaving 125 dead upon the field. The Americans did not lose a man. Lieutenant Estes, who was in command, has been complimented by Colonel Murray of his regiment, the 43d Vol. Inf. Lieutenant Estes had only 25 men. Sixteen of those he left to guard the quarters and the other nine were divided into two squads and placed in position to effect a flank fire. The enemy seemed to have made up their mind to take the town, and for three long hours the battle raged. They could not stand the desperate resistance of the garrison and fled precipitately. A garrison flag, 40 rifles, six cannon and many rolls of clothing were captured.

April 14, 75 men under the command of Lieutenant Balch of the 37th Vol. Inf., moved a few miles to the north of Nueva Caceres, province of Camarines, guided by the presidente of the city. A large body of bandits were surrounded and only after five hours of fighting did they manage to slip through the line drawn around them and escape, leaving 60 of their number dead on the battle field and a quantity of Remington rifles and

bolos that fell into the hand of the valiant little detachment of Americans. News was received the day after at headquarters in Nueva Caceres that the scattered band had reorganized and another expedition was hastily organized and sent on April 16 to reconnoiter and, if possible, strike another blow. The bandits had learned something from their former defeat. A position had been chosen in a narrow mountain pass where it was impossible for a flanking party to operate and there was nothing left for our troops but to go straight against the defenses. The men were deployed under fire and made a beautiful dash. They were almost upon them before the Filipinos broke cover and made a wild scramble for the safety of the mountains in the rear. The Americans pursued as long as there was anything in sight. They inflicted another heavy loss on the natives. Many of the killed were bolo men dressed in the prepared skins of carabons.

While an outpost of the 45th Vol. Inf. were off duty some of the men were amusing themselves by playing a game of cards in a nipa shack situated in the outskirts of Nueva Caceres. A native, carrying a basket of eggs on his head entered the narrow door and asked if they wished to purchase his produce. One of the Americans not fancying the interruption, cursed the native and told him to get out. The Filipino quietly removed the basket from his head to the floor and as the American made a step towards him he quickly drew a bolo from underneath his blouse and swung it with terrible force striking the American on the neck and almost severed the head from the body. He sprang like a cat through the open door before the comrades of the dead man could intercept him. The pursuit was so fast, however, that he was forced to hide himself with two other natives in the branches of a tree whence he was pulled down. The man stained with blood and still carrying the murderous bolo was first fastened in the native stocks and afterwards to make sure that he could not escape, irons were riveted to his hands and feet. Had not the officers of the organization been there to guard the native, the men would have made short work of him.

American troops captured a rebel mountain stronghold on April 26 near Ormoc, Island of Leyte, dispersed the enemy, captured their munitions of war and destroyed their fortifications. The American loss was 11 wounded and two killed. The command consisting of I Co., 43d Vol. Inf., D Co., of the 44th Vol. Inf., and Johnson's scouts, under Major L. C. Andrews, made the attack in the face of an infantry and artillery fire. The rebel position was protected by nine cannon. Their garrison was a strong one. The defense was personally conducted by General Mexico, one of the most intrepid officers in the insurgent army. The rebel infantry was armed with Remington, Mauser and Krag rifles, and apparently had plenty of ammunition. The fighting continued from 10:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. during the hottest part of the day, and several of our soldiers were overcome by heat. The rebels maintained a stout defense, until the American line was fairly upon their trenches, then their officers lost control, and the band fled to the woods badly demoralized. General Mexico was one of the last to leave the field. The American wounded were taken on board the gunboat Pampanga. They will all recover. Andrews reports the destruction by his men of fifty rifles and a large quantity of the enemy's powder and stores. The rebel position had been an eyecore to our troops ever since the occupation of Leyte. It was a position of great natural strength. Nearly the entire 43d Vol. Inf. are at present garrisoning the principal pueblos and large barrios of Leyte. Four companies of the 44th are assisting in this garrison duty. It is estimated that there are 2,000 insurgents in the island, carrying a rifle each, and a conservative estimate of the bolomen puts their number at 5,000. The rainy season gives them time to reorganize, secure more ammunition and arms, and prepare for the struggle during the dry season. They will, in all probability, adopt their old tactics that they used against the Spaniards and harass the American garrison by night attacks, and the ambushing of supply trains and small parties of troops.

A Manila paper of May 10 said: "The insurgents in Manila are up to their old game again, and yesterday natives were engaged distributing bulletins about the city, announcing that arrangements for a general uprising on the part of the native population against the Americans had been perfected, and that it was the duty of every man who had an ounce of Tagal blood in his veins to rise against the present administration. These bulletins were distributed in a cautious manner. A man would carry a bundle of bulletins under his loose shirt and one concealed in the palm of his right hand. When he met one of his countrymen he would approach with hand outstretched as if he knew the man. The latter would grasp the conspirator's hand, thinking no doubt that he was a forgotten acquaintance, and then the bulletin would change hands."

The Manila "Freedom," of May 9, said that a railroad, under the supervision of the government, extending from Legaspi in the extreme south to Aparri in the extreme north, was in contemplation. It declared that the Engineer Corps was then making surveys of the country in preparation for the improvements suggested. The paper thinks that the establishment of the railroad would revolutionize political conditions by unifying the sections and awakening the lethargic masses to the importance of the commercial possibilities of the Island of Luzon.

#### FOREIGN ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Austro-Hungarian Army manoeuvres will take place this year in Galicia. Four Army Corps will be engaged—the first, sixth, tenth and eleventh—but for the purposes of the manoeuvres these four will be re-formed into five. One army will consist of three army corps having two divisions of infantry each, and the opposing army of two army corps having three divisions each. The whole of the troops engaged will amount to 170 infantry battalions, 72 batteries, and 25 regiments of cavalry, a larger body of troops than has appeared at the manoeuvres for some years.

The Czar will attend the Russian manoeuvres this year. The Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch will be chief umpire. The troops will be divided into two armies, the one consisting of seventy-five battalions, thirty-seven squadrons, and 163 guns, called the Moscow Army, and commanded by the Grand Duke Serge Alexandrovitch, Commander of the Moscow military district; the other consisting of seventy-nine battalions, forty-one squadrons, and 180 guns, called the South Army, and under the command of General Kuropatkin, the Minister of War. Special attention will be given to ascertaining the best means of using the cavalry. The South Army will take the offensive and will cross the Dnieper on its march on Moscow.



## THE CHINESE SITUATION.

In the chaos of conflicting reports from the seat of the troubles in China about the only event that seems clearly established is that the Chinese began hostilities against the allied fleet at Taku and were soundly thrashed for their pains. Official details are lacking, and until they are received the extent of American participation, if any at all, in the fighting at Taku will not be known. Some despatches declare that the U. S. S. Yorktown took part in the bombardment and that American marines helped to make up the landing parties, while other cabled accounts contradict those statements. What appears quite clear is that on June 16 the allied commanders sent an ultimatum to the Chinese relative to the withdrawal of their troops from the forts of Taku. The reply to this was received shortly after midnight on June 17 when the Chinese forts opened on the foreign war vessels in the harbor. British, French, German, Russian and Japanese vessels replied. Two of the forts were reported blown up and landing parties took the remaining works at the point of the bayonet, inflicting a loss of 400 killed on the Chinese, while sustaining these losses (unofficially reported) themselves: Killed—British, 1; German, 3; Russian, 16, and French 1. Wounded—British, 4; German, 7; Russian, 45, and French 1. The heavy Russian loss is attributed by some of the despatches to the blowing up of a magazine at Manshur. The retreating Chinese are said to have run into the Russian landing party and suffered severely.

The American share in this and other events is at present unknown. The following despatches have been given out by the Navy Department:

9 A. M., Cavite, June 18.

Bureau of Navigation, Washington:

Taussig cables that the Taku forts fired upon foreign gun vessels and then surrendered to the allied forces the morning of June 17. Kempff asks instructions about joining other powers, who are taking united action in demanding that the Taku forts be turned over to them to secure favorable termination of the trouble. Will the department instruct Kempff, through Taku, at Che-Foo, and give me the same information.

REMEY.

Chee-Foo, June 17.

Surrendered to allied forces at 8 A. M. British Admiral at Tien-Tsin.

TAUSSIG.

Comdg. Yorktown.

The Navy Department gave out on June 20 the following statement regarding the contents of a dispatch from Admiral Kempff, brought from Taku to Che-Foo and forwarded by Commander Taussig of the Yorktown: "The Department has received a cablegram from Admiral Kempff, dated June 20. He says the Taku forts were captured by the other foreign forces; that heavy firing was heard at Tien-Tsin on the evening of the 17th inst. He is making common cause with the foreign powers for general protection. There are 300 Americans ashore. On May 31 the number of foreign troops at Pekin was 430. There are 6,000 men ashore now at Che-Foo, and about 3,000 troops, Russian, German and English, have just arrived."

The Pekin expedition has been causing the liveliest speculation since it set out for Pekin under Admiral Seymour. One day it has been reported back at Tien-Tsin, another as cut off and in desperate straits and another as arrived in Pekin. Among the officials reported at the American legation in Pekin with Minister Conger is Lieut. Albert L. Key, U. S. N., Naval Secretary.

There is no indication that the rebellion is subsiding. On the contrary reports reaching Hong Kong from the interior announce outbreaks in sections heretofore undisturbed. There was a general satisfaction among the powers when the Chinese opened hostilities at Taku, for it relieved the allied forces of all responsibility for whatever bloodshed might ensue.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who is returning to England from a diplomatic mission in the Far East, in an interview in the New York "Times" on June 20 declared that the Boxers are the reform party of China and are strongly in favor of progress. They are on the side of the Emperor, he says, but are being used by the Empress to further her designs. Mr. Sheridan spent fifteen months in Pekin and Tien-Tsin and professes to be thoroughly informed.

The British Admiralty received this despatch on June 19 from the commanding officer of H. M. S. Endymion dated Linkuntau June 18: "The Taku forts opened fire at 1 o'clock on the morning of June 17 on the ships of the allied squadron. After a six-hour engagement the forts were silenced and occupied by the allied forces. Additional men for storming the forts were sent inshore from the ships the previous afternoon. The British ships up the river engaged were the sloop *Algerine* and the torpedo destroyers *Fame* and *Whiting*. The casualties on the *Algerine* were slight. Those to the storming party of the allied force are not known."

Admiral Bruce of the British Navy sent this despatch to the Admiralty, dated Taku, via Chee-Foo, June 21: "There has been no communication with Admiral Seymour for seven days nor with Tien-Tsin for five days. The allies hold the Taku forts and Tong-Ku securely. They will advance to the relief of Tien-Tsin when in sufficient strength. Troops are expected from Hong Kong to-morrow and 300 from Wei-Hai-Wei on June 23. It is believed that fighting is constantly going on around Tien-Tsin. Our garrison there should be 3,000."

The following proclamation was agreed on this morning and will be issued immediately: "The admirals and other senior naval officers of the allied Powers in China desire to make known to all Viceroy and authorities on the coasts and rivers, and in the cities and provinces in China, that they intend to use armed force only against the Boxers and other people who oppose them on the march to Pekin for the rescue of their fellow-countrymen."

The Powers are preparing to send a sufficient number of troops to the scene to meet the situation. France will send 10,000 from Cochin China, England will send regiments of Indian troops, Germany will send out more than 5,000 men, while Russia and Japan will add each a quota of from 3,000 to 5,000. The United States has ordered the 9th Inf., Col. Liscum, to leave Manila for China. A history of this regiment will be found elsewhere in this issue. An official despatch from General MacArthur announces a delay in the departure of the regiment because of storms. Reports so far received do not show that the rebels are murdering the foreigners as had been feared. In several instances where towns had been taken by the insurgents the foreigners were carried off as prisoners by the Chinese.

## STATE TROOPS.

The tour of duty of the 12th New York, Col. Geo. R. Dyer, at the camp of instruction near Peekskill from June 9 to 16 was a memorable one in many ways. The attendance was the best in its history, 735 officers and men being on duty, a percentage of 90.88, which will likely be the highest of the season. All its duties were prosecuted with zeal and intelligence and high official praise has been given for the manner the regiment was handled. Its officers are energetic, and its non-commissioned officers are commended for their attention to duty and their intelligence. In fact the commissioned officers of the regiment generously give the credit for the fine record of the regiment to the non-coms, and the soldierly spirit displayed by the enlisted men in camp and on the march out. The camp discipline of the 12th was even better than that of the 22d. Some men of the latter regiment, contrary to its old traditions, engaged in too much boys' play, which included firing-off blank cartridges, thus spoiling what might have been otherwise a perfect record. The 9th regiment commanded by Col. W. F. Morris which was on duty the same week as the 12th, had 560 officers and men on duty, and while the regiment made a creditable showing, it suffered in comparison with the 12th. This it is only fair to say is due to some of its commissioned officers, who are not sufficiently alive in their duties, and who cannot for this reason properly support the colonel, who has proved himself to be an energetic and competent officer. He must have a thoroughly competent body of officers to help him, or it will be impossible for the regiment to reach the highest standard of excellence, which it could otherwise do. General Butt who was on duty during the tour of the organizations of his brigade to observe their work, expresses himself as highly pleased with the percentage of attendance and general work of the regiments. The percentage of the brigade was 85.54. That the presence of a brigade commander was popular was evidenced by the fact that General Butt was cheered from the 9th, 12th and 22d regiments upon their departure from camp. There was practically nothing for a brigade commander to do at camp except to observe, and that General Smith of the 5th brigade and others desiring active work were not present is not to be wondered at. Unless a brigade is assembled for duty with a brigadier in command, it is almost a waste of time for a brigade commander to attend camp.

The armory inspections of the Wisconsin National Guard which commenced June 4, 1900, will be conducted by 1st Lieut. Frank M. Caldwel, 7th U. S. Cav. The encampments for 1900 will be held at the Wisconsin Military Reservation, Juneau County, as follows: First Regiment Infantry and Troop A, August 4 to 10. Second Regiment Infantry and Battery A, August 11 to 17. Third Regiment Infantry and Tenth Separate Battalion Infantry, August 18 to 24. The commanding officer of the 10th Separate Battalion Infantry and Troop A and Battery A will report to the commanding officer of the regiment with which they camp. Adjutant-General Boardman announces that the camp will be named "Camp Harnden" in honor of the gallant soldier who achieved fame for himself and honor for the State camp.

The National Lancers of Boston, Mass., Capt. F. K. Neal, celebrated the 63d anniversary of its organization June 14. After a parade there was a grand banquet in Faneuil Hall. The active and the former members joined hands, and the event was one of the most enthusiastic and patriotic celebrations ever held by the company. Three hundred members participated.

The Naval Battalion of Connecticut is directed to assemble at New Haven on Saturday, July 28, for eight days' duty on board the U. S. S. *Prairie*, which has been designated by the Navy Department to be at New Haven at that time.

## NINTH INFANTRY FOR CHINA.

The 9th Inf., U. S. A., Col. Emerson H. Liscum, which arrived at Manila April 22, 1899, from the United States has been ordered to proceed to China on the transport *Logan* and expected to sail from Manila June 24, the objective point being Taku. The mobilization of the regiments at Manila for embarkation has been delayed, owing to the heavy rains, causing washouts on the railroads, delaying the concentration of the scattered companies.

The headquarters of the regiment which has been garrisoning the district along the line of the Dagupan railway, between Calumpit and Tarlac, thirty miles north of Manila, have been at Tarlac with Companies E, F, G and H. Co. B was stationed at Capas, the second station south of Tarlac; Co. A was six miles west of Capas, at O'Donnell; Co. C was at Bamban, the third station south of Tarlac; Co. K was at Babalacat, the fourth station, and Co. I at Murcia, the next station to Tarlac. At Concepcion, five miles south of Murcia and two miles east of Capas, were Cos. L and M, and Co. D was at Magalang, seven miles south of Concepcion and three miles east of Mabalacat.

The regiment is one of the most reliable in the service. It was first organized in January, 1799, reorganized March, 1812, and took part in the battle of Niagara Falls and Lundy's Lane. It was mustered out again in 1815, and in April, 1847, again appeared and went to Mexico, where it took part in all the great fights, notably in the storming of Chapultepec, where its losses were very heavy.

The history of the present organization dates from 1855, when it was organized at Fort Monroe, and went immediately to Vancouver by way of Panama. During the civil war the 9th guarded California, and protected immigrants from the Indians on the Slope. It was next stationed in the Department of the Platte for seventeen years. It was represented in the Big Horn, Yellowstone and other expeditions, and one of its battalions spent the year 1877 in Chicago, guarding the railroads from strikers. In 1898, when its Colonel, Jacob Ford Kent, took a division to Cuba, the 9th went under Lieut.-Col. E. P. Powers. It lost one officer and four men and had twenty-seven wounded at San Juan Hill. Colonel Liscum, the present commander of the 9th, commanded the 24th, of which he was lieutenant-colonel, at San Juan.

The officers of the 9th at the present time are as follows: Colonel—Emerson H. Liscum. Lieutenant-Colonel—Charles A. Coolidge. Majors—Jesse M. Lee, Morris C. Foote and James Regan. Captains—Thomas S. McCaleb, George Palmer, Frank L. Dodds, Charles R. Noyes, Robert H. Anderson, George P. Ahern, Frederick

L. Palmer, John P. Finley, Andre W. Brewster, Frank DeW. Ramsey, Mark L. Hersey, Peter C. Harris, John M. Sigworth and Edwin V. Bookmiller. 1st Lieutenants—Francis H. Schoeffel, Joseph Frazier, Arthur W. Yates, Louis R. Lawton, Thomas W. Connell, Hugh D. Wise, Harry F. Rethers, Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., Fred L. Munson, Harold Hammond, Ira C. Welborn, John B. Schoeffel, William K. Naylor, Easton R. Gibson, Edward A. Bumpus and Jas. P. Drouillard. 2d Lieutenants—Frederick R. Brown, Reuben Smith, Frank R. Lang, William H. Waldron, George W. Wallace, Allen Smith, Jr., Willis P. Coleman, Robert S. Clark and Abraham U. Loeb. Col. Liscum was born in Vermont July 16, 1861, and first served as corporal of the 1st Vermont Inf. from May 2 to August 15, 1861, and then as private and as non-commissioned officers of the 12th U. S. Inf. from Feb. 1, 1862, to March 22, 1863. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the 12th, Feb. 19, 1863, and by successive promotions in that regiment, the 30th, 25th, 19th, 22d, 24th, rose to be colonel of the 9th Inf. April 25, 1899, receiving the brevet of captain Aug. 1, 1864, "for gallant services in the battle of Bethesda Church and during the campaign before Richmond, Va." During the war of 1861-65 he served with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac, and after the war on frontier and other duty to April, 1898. He commanded his regiment in Florida and in the Santiago campaign to July 1, 1898, when he was wounded in the battle of San Juan, Cuba. He was on sick leave to April, 1899, and commanding his regiment en route to and in the Philippines and in command of the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, from Jan. 15, 1900. He served as brigadier-general of volunteers from July 12 to Dec. 31, 1898.

## LEGAL DECISIONS.

In the case of Pay Inspector W. W. Barry, U. S. N., the Comptroller of the Treasury decides that "except under certain conditions, which do not exist in this case, it has been uniformly held that an officer to be entitled to commutation of quarters under the acts of Congress on these cases must be on duty without troops at some post or station where there are no public quarters available for him. The orders of July 15, 1890, detached Pay Inspector Barry from duty at one station, but did not assign him to duty at another. He was therefore not on duty at a post or station during the period for which he claims credit for commutation of quarters, and is not entitled to be credited with such commutation."

In the case of James Wilson, private, U. S. Marine Corps, who enlisted in the U. S. Army for three years and was discharged therefrom by purchase, having served only a part of his enlistment, and then enlisted in the Marine Corps for five years and is now serving, the Acting Comptroller of the Treasury decides that Wilson is entitled to the benefit of both section 1282, Revised Statutes, which gives him the pay of an enlisted man serving in the fifth year of his first enlistment, and of section 1284, Revised Statutes, which gives him a further addition of \$2 per month for five years' continuous service, which five years' service is also continuous with his present service.

Judge Advocate General Lemly holds that the plain intent of the Personnel bill is that where a large number of officers are to be voluntarily retired from the Navy, they shall not all be taken from one grade in it, thereby perhaps unduly weakening that grade, but their selection shall be distributed through several grades, so as to preserve the relative character and efficiency of the whole naval service. The provision that applicants are to be retired in the order of their rank simply means that all those retired as captains shall be retired in the order of their rank as such; those as commanders, in the same way, and so on. The proviso in section 9, "That not more than five captains, four commanders, four lieutenant commanders and two lieutenants are so retired in any one year," shows that the retirement for which it provides shall be so arranged as to come, not all, beyond a certain number, from any one grade, but shall be distributed among several grades."

## FROM THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The following is the extract from a report recently received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron. It is dated "Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, May 11th, 1900:

"Upon my arrival at Bahia, April 25, I received a note from the Hon. Charles Page Bryan, our Minister to Brazil, stating that he had written the Department of State suggesting the desirability of the presence of the squadron in Rio de Janeiro during the ceremonies commemorative of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Brazil, which began on the 1st of May; and on the 27th of April he cabled me to the same effect. But as the machinery repairs were such as to preclude the possibility of proceeding to Rio, I replied, explaining the circumstances and stating that I regretted extremely that it was not possible to accede. This celebration began on May 1 and continued up to and inclusive of the 4th. It was on the 3d of May that the following telegram from the Department was received: "Proceed Rio, take part four-hundredth anniversary celebration," to which I replied, "Celebration finished to-morrow, and therefore could not now arrive Rio in time participate there, but have joined with authorities here in celebration. It has been absolutely necessary make repairs Chicago's main condensers and distillers, which cannot be completed until Saturday night, and to boilers Montgomery. I cabled these facts Ministers Rio several days ago, regretting detention here." This action was approved by a cablegram from the Department, dated May 4.

"Upon arrival in Bahia a visit to the Governor was arranged, and on April 23, accompanied by my personal staff, Commander Merrill and the U. S. Consul, I called on Governor Vianna and was very cordially received. The commanding officer of the Government troops was also visited. The Governor, accompanied by members of his cabinet and aides, returned my call on the afternoon of April 28, and was accorded the usual reception honors, and on his departure a salute of seventeen guns was fired with the Brazilian flag at the fore. The commanding general of the troops could not return my call on account of continued inclement weather and pressure of public business.

"The Governor invited myself and a party of nine officers, including the commanding officers of the Chicago, Montgomery, Wilmington and Hartford, and members of my personal and fleet staffs, to a banquet which we attended on the evening of May 1. The company consisted of about seventy-five military, naval and civil officers, and the various foreign Consuls. During the course of the dinner Governor Vianna, in a short speech,



expressed the kindest feelings for the United States and proposed the health of the President, to which toast I suitably responded. After the dinner a number of guests had been invited, and dancing was continued during the evening. There was an evident desire on the part of all to make the occasion an agreeable and enjoyable one for us.

"On May 3 the principal day of the celebration, the Squadron dressed ship with the Brazilian ensign at the main and at noon fired a salute of 21 guns in conjunction with the fort on shore. The following day the Governor sent an officer on board to return his thanks for the courtesy. On the evening of the 3rd, by invitation of the Governor, I attended a gala performance at the theatre on shore, accompanied by members of my personal staff and a party of officers. On the 4th a concert was given in the Municipal Building and an invitation being extended to us we were represented.

"As a return for the courtesies shown us, I gave a luncheon on Saturday, the 5th, instant, to the Governor and his official staff, and during the afternoon an entertainment with dancing was given on board the flagship by the Commander in Chief and officers, to the various officials and their families. The occasion was most pleasant and I am sure everyone present enjoyed this pleasant courtesy and attention."

This despatch was received June 21 by the Navy Department:

Taku, via Chefoo, June 21.  
Tien-Tsin being bombarded. American consulate and much of foreign concessions destroyed. Relief en route, including 130 Americans in command Major Waller.  
KEMPF.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, June 20.

The seventeen May cadets are now quartered on the ironclad Puritan, not, as formerly, on the old Santee, the immemorial home of the fourth classmen until the Academy opens in October. This quartering of the class on the ship gives the members of it some idea of the construction of a ship and also an opportunity to learn the nomenclature of the Navy. This is sometimes sadly needed, for it makes an old salt smile to hear his future commanders speaking of the bows of the ships as "this end of 'er," and the stern as "that end of 'er," while the berth-deck is called "down stairs," and the upper deck "up stairs." The present fourth class reputations any insinuations that such language obtains with them, and, besides those who are brought in close contact with them—as their mentors and custodians—give this new fourth class a fine character for manliness and purity of speech. They have, however, the natural buoyancy of youth and love of fun inherent in and traditional with the midshipmen of the service, traditional for the time when, on the old Brandywine, the midshipmen who received the order from the executive officer to give everything two coats of whitewash, neglected not to include in "every thing" the goat that supplied the executive with milk for his morning mocha.

The Academy is almost deserted now, and the authorities are taking this opportunity during the absence of the regular cadets to give the school its annual cleaning, whitewashing and painting.

On Tuesday the torpedo boat Gwin, Lieutenant Robinson commanding, left the Naval Academy for Newport, to join a flotilla which will mobilize there for torpedo instructions. The Gwin carried a crew of twelve, with B. F. Foley, chief machinist. The Talbot, the sister ship of the Gwin, left some time ago to be used at Norfolk in experimenting with petroleum as a method of propulsion in the place of coal. Both of these boats have been stationed at the Academy for the past year for the instruction of the cadets.

The members of the Naval Academy band waited on their leader, Prof. Chas. Zimmerman, at his residence here on Friday afternoon and presented him with a magnificent gold watch, fob and pendant, "as a token of our highest esteem and appreciation of his efforts in our behalf."

Naval Cadet Sinclair Gannon of the graduating class, whose examinations have been postponed on account of an accident in a baseball game, has since passed his examinations with credit, and been given leave from the Academy.

Mrs. Julius Hellweg and Miss Singley Hellweg, of Baltimore, mother and sister of Cadet Hellweg, of the graduating class, spent commencement week here.

Miss Parker, of North Carolina, and Mrs. Atkinson, Miss O'Brien and Miss Crane, of Baltimore, have been visiting Mrs. Parker, wife of Lieutenant Parker, Naval Academy, and attending the graduating exercises.

Mrs. Caroline Heintz, wife of Assistant Swordmaster, Geo. Heintz, died here Sunday.

Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Dorn, U. S. N., is acting as commandant of cadets at the Academy.

#### THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y., June 20, 1900.

The seventy successful March candidates reported on June 18. Of the twenty-eight ordered to report on graduation day, June 13, only eleven successfully passed one ordeal. These with the March men were sworn in on the cavalry plain on Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 in the same manner as last year. The oath is administered by Mr. Ward, the candidates raise their right hands in token of their assent thereto, the Star Spangled Banner is played and the candidate merges into the new cadet. The hour for dress parade is now 6 P. M.

The summer hops and band concerts have been begun, and the encampment is well under way. "Camp Wausboro," it is called after the brave young officer, a graduate of '96, who was among the first to fall at the outbreak of the Spanish war.

There are a large number of young ladies at the post at present and the cadet hops held in the lower room of the Cullum Hall are well attended. Among visitors present at the last two hops have been the following: The Misses Nichols, Huston, Gageby, Russell, Ennis, Randolph, Lewis, DuBarry, Haskell, Mills, Stewart, Gilmore, Swetzer, Honeycutt, Fountain, Sibley and Annie Davis.

The 1900 class album which has recently been received at the library will well repay a visit there. There are ranged within its covers many scenes which will be indelibly associated with the sojourn of the class of 1900 at the Academy. The selection of photographs is admirable, the likenesses of officers and cadets excellent; the plan, recently adopted, of adding the autographs to the photographs of the graduates is again followed. It is invaluable as a guide for future reference. The volume is of black Russia leather with the class crest stamped in gold on the cover.

The children of the post have formed a section of the

National Army Relief Society. Miss Katharine Tillman is president.

The West Point Junior Dramatic Club gave an entertainment on Friday morning for the benefit of the society. A dramatic representation and tableaux vivants were given on the piazza of Prof. Tillman's quarters before an audience which filled every available space on the commodious veranda. The farce presented by the boys was extremely amusing and the young actors were the recipients of hearty and well deserved applause. The tableaux which followed were excellent. Miss Louise Larned was a fascinating Marquise with powder and patches, Miss Katharine Tillman in a quaint old gown, an heirloom, was the personification of "Priscilla," while Mr. George Goethals in Puritan ruff was a manly John Alden. "Little Miss Moffet, eating of curds and whey," was well portrayed by Miss Frances Barnum. "The spider which sat down beside her" would have frightened away a person of mature years. Miss Celeste Hein was every inch a queen. Miss Rose Robinson was a lovely flower girl. Mr. Edward Ellis as "Oswawa" looked like a real live Indian. Master Tommy Goethals and Miss Gladys Edgerton formed a quaint Dutch picture as Hans and Gretel. Miss Gertrude Mills and Miss Maud Banister as Marguerite and a Dresden Shepherdess were very pretty and graceful pictures, and little Jean Jervey as "Cherry Ripe" was a tableau vivant which one would have wished to contemplate for a longer period than it was possible for so young an actress to maintain the required pose.

As 300 tickets were sold it is hoped that the worthy charity for which the entertainment was given will receive aid as substantial as was the pleasure derived by the audience.

General and Mrs. Anson Mills, Miss Mills and Miss Stewart, of Washington, are guests at the hotel. Among cadets' relatives registered there are: Mrs. William Ennis, mother of Cadet Ennis, of the 1st class; Mrs. Jewett, mother of Cadet Adjutant Jewett, Miss Athert and Miss Gilmore, aunt and sister of Cadet Gilmore, Mrs. and Miss Pillow, mother and sister of Cadet Pillow, who is a nephew of the late General Pillow. Mrs. MacArthur, wife of General MacArthur, whose son is at the head of the third class, has been a guest at the hotel throughout the winter and contemplates spending the summer there.

Mrs. Mills, wife of the Superintendent, accompanied by her son and daughter, Mr. Chester and Miss Gertrude, sailed for Europe on Saturday, June 16, to remain until fall.

Miss Honeycutt is a guest of Miss Adams.

Mrs. Charles F. Mason spent Sunday at the post as the guest of Miss Crane. Miss Huston has been a guest of Mrs. Jones and is now visiting Mrs. Christian. Mrs. and Miss Spurgin have arrived at the post and will remain until their departure for Manila. They are quartered in Lieut. McNeil's house. Lieutenant and Mrs. McNeil have gone to Poughkeepsie.

Mrs. Christian entertained a large number of cadets of the 3d class at a tea Wednesday afternoon in honor of her guests, Misses Sibley and Huston.

#### INCREASE OF PAY FOR SERVICE ABROAD.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has been called upon by the Secretary of War to render a decision upon questions relative to payment of the 10 per cent. increase of pay proper for certain officers of the Army under the act of May 26, 1900. The questions submitted are as follows:

"1. If an officer on duty in the United States is promoted to and ordered to join an organization serving in our island possessions or the Territory of Alaska, at what time is he entitled to the 10 per centum of increase of pay?"

"2. If an officer is on duty in our island possessions or in the Territory of Alaska and receives a sick leave, does the 10 per centum of increase continue while he is on said sick leave, outside of the regions herein named?"

"3. If an officer on duty in our island possessions or in the Territory of Alaska receives an ordinary leave, is he entitled to the 10 per centum of increase while on said leave outside of the regions herein named?"

"If the reply to questions 2 and 3 is negative, at what period does the right to the ten per centum cease?"

The Comptroller decides that in case an officer on duty in the United States is ordered to join an organization serving in one of the places named in the act of May 26, 1900, say the Philippine Islands, the ten per centum increase on his pay proper will commence on the date of his arrival for duty in the Philippine Islands.

In answering the other questions the Comptroller says: "The ten per centum increase on pay proper being allowed by the act only to officers serving in the places named therein, I am of the opinion that an officer on duty in one of the places named in the act who is relieved from duty and given a sick leave or an ordinary leave is not entitled to the ten per centum increase in computing his pay after the date on which he leaves the place where the increased pay for services therein is authorized by law."

"I do not think, however, that the law should be so construed as to deprive an officer on leave in the vicinity of his station and in a place where the ten per centum increase is authorized by law of his right to the increase, as his expenses continue and he is available for service in said place on the instant, if his services should be required."

#### AMNESTY FOR THE FILIPINOS.

The following notice of amnesty has been issued by General MacArthur:

Manila, June 21, 1900.

By direction of the President of the United States the undersigned announces amnesty with complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for the future to all persons who are now or at any time since Feb. 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States in either a military or a civil capacity, and who shall within a period of ninety days from the date hereof formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands. The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty. All who desire to take advantage of the terms herewith set forth are requested to present themselves to the commanding officers of the American troops at the most convenient station, who will receive them with due consideration according to rank, make provision for their immediate wants, prepare the necessary records and thereafter permit each individual to proceed to any part of the archipelago according to his own wishes, for which purpose the United States will furnish such transportation as may be available either by railway, steamboat or wagon. Prominent persons who may desire to confer with the Military Governor or with the Board of American Commissioners, will be permitted to visit Manila, and will as far as possible be provided with transportation for that purpose. In order to mitigate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various

disturbances which since 1896 have succeeded each other so rapidly, and to provide in such measure for destitute soldiers during the transitory period which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the military authorities of the United States will pay thirty pesos to each man who presents a rifle in good condition.

ARTHUR MACARTHUR,  
Major General, U. S. Vol., Military Governor.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The following casualties were reported by cable from the Philippine Islands, but were withheld for correction of names: Deaths: Dysentery—June 5, Co. I, 25th Vol. Inf., Frank P. Cushing; June 7, Co. I, 23d Inf., Peter Ley. Typhoid fever—June 8, Co. H, 29th Vol. Inf., John Owens.

San Francisco, June 18.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:  
Transport Thomas sailed for Manila at noon to-day with Major Williams, 17th Inf.; Lieut. Vicars, 21st Inf., and Knox, 27th Inf.; Col. Woodruff, Subsistence Department; Major Goodman, Pay Department; Major Ruthers, Subsistence Department; Capt. Simpson, Asst. Surg.; one Asst. Asst. Surg., 23 Hospital Corps men, 369 recruits and casuals, as follows: Cavalry—Third, 16; Fourth, 23. Artillery—Third, 16; Fourth, 9; Fifth, 11; Sixth, 20. Infantry—Third, 19; Fourth, 2; Sixth, 24; Ninth, 29; Twelfth, 26; Fourteenth, 1; Sixteenth, 20; Seventeenth, 23; Eighteenth, 2; Nineteenth, 31; Twentieth, 30; Twenty-first, 4; Twenty-second, 22; Twenty-fourth, 1; Twenty-fifth, 2.

SHAFTER.

Manila, June 17.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
9th Inf., Col. Liscum, ordered to Taku, on Logan, transportation. Port Albert, probably start 24th. Typhoon delays movement.

MACARTHUR.

Havana, June 17.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
Reports from all over the island show election orderly and peaceful. Not a single disturbance reported. Nearly entire registration voted. All reports indicate satisfaction.

WOOD.

San Francisco, June 17.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
Thomas sailed at noon yesterday. Inspected her myself. Everything apparently in first-class condition.

SHAFTER.

Manila, June 18.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
Deaths: Dysentery—May 12, Co. D, 17th Inf., Jacob Givens; June 7, Co. K, 29th Vol. Inf., Joseph Love; June 13, Co. E, 26th Vol. Inf., Ernest Seelye; Co. K, 29th Vol. Inf., Joseph B. Hall; June 14, Co. M, 34th Vol. Inf., Hardy Williams; Co. K, 6th Inf., William T. Bailey; June 4, Co. D, 37th Vol. Inf., Robert Green; May 27, Co. E, 40th Vol. Inf., Charles P. Schafer; May 24, Troop H, 11th Vol. Cav., Jarvis Drew.

Typhoid Fever—May 31, Co. D, 23d Inf., William Williams. Variola—June 5, Co. E, 9th Inf., John J. Dwer. Malarial Fever—June 12, Co. F, 2d Inf., William J. Keller; June 8, Co. G, 9th Inf., Maurice Fitzgerald; June 8, Co. E, 13th Inf., Ernest L. Palmer; June 14, Co. C, 9th Inf., Ewing Shelton; Nephritis—June 12, Co. B, 39th Vol. Inf., John K. Wise. Peritonitis—June 12, Co. F, 20th Vol. Inf., Charles Swason. Appendicitis—June 12, Co. M, 26th Vol. Inf., Corp. Frank Gould. Diarrhoea—May 15, Co. B, 23d Inf., James McNeerney. Haemoglobinuria—June 13, Co. G, 29th Vol. Inf., Glen V. Parke.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, June 19.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
Drowned, June 10, off coast of Albay, Capt. Orison P. Lee, 45th Vol. Inf.

MACARTHUR.

Quemados de Mariano, Cuba, June 19.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
Major Frank H. Edmunds, 1st Inf., Acting Inspector General, died of yellow fever at this station at 12:25 p. m. this date.

LEE.

Manila, June 20, 1900.

Killed.—May 18, Luzon, Co. B, 45th Vol. Inf., Corp. Norvin Johnson, 1st Sergt. Clarence E. Miller; June 14, Calliose, Luzon, Troop C, 4th Cav., 1st Sergt. Maurice O'Brien; May 26, Candaba, Luzon, Co. M, 23d Inf., Arrington D. Jackson.

Wounded.—June 14, Calliose, Luzon, Co. I, 34th Inf., Hugh M. Duff, wounded in hip, slight; June 4, Noragay, Luzon, Co. D, 35th Vol. Inf., 1st Sergt. Grover Flint, wounded in arm and forearm, serious; Corp. Charles J. McGibb, wounded in the chest, serious; Harry Carter, wounded in neck, slight; Henry Gamble, wounded in thigh, serious; Co. C, 25th Inf., Henry Norris, wounded in chest, serious; June 4, Lemery, Luzon, Co. A, 25th Vol. Inf., Frank Smith, wounded in hip, serious; June 3, Manana, Luzon, Co. H, 16th Inf., John Allen, wounded in foot, serious; Millet L. Whitney, wounded in arm, slight; May 21, Libmanan, Luzon, Co. L, 46th Inf., Elton A. Laguna, Troop L, 11th Cav., Sergt. Patrick Burke, wounded in head, serious, wounded in neck, serious; June 11, Hantacruz, Laguna, Troop L, 11th Cav., Sergt. Patrick Burke, wounded in back, slight; Co. B, 37th Inf., James Beer, wounded in leg above knee, serious; Co. E, 33d Inf., Corp. Walter Trahern, wounded in thigh, serious; June 1, Sibul, Luzon, Co. C, 25th Inf., Lemis W. Jones, wounded in chest, serious; June 2, Balansa, Luzon, Co. I, 12th Inf., Robert A. Pedigo, wounded in leg above knee, moderate; June 11, Bul, South Camarines, 46th Inf., 1st Lieut. Temple H. Owens, accidentally shot himself through leg, serious.

MACARTHUR.

Havana, June 20, 1900.

Death report tenth to twentieth Columbia Barracks: Major Frank H. Edmunds, 1st Inf., yellow fever, June 18; Pinar del Rio, Private William Clewer, 7th Cav., abscess of liver with peritonitis, June 19; Matanzas, Private James E. Levy, A. 2d Cav., dysentery, June 18; Santa Clara, Private Delt Winteringham, B. Cav., yellow fever, June 19.

WOOD, Commanding.

Omaha, Nebraska, June 20, 1900.

Troops I and L, 6th Cav., left Fort Sill at 8:15 a. m. to-day—three officers, 196 enlisted men and 154 horses—en route to Pacific coast.

HUTCHESON, Adjutant General.

Omaha, Nebraska, June 20, 1900.

Troop C, 8th Cav., 100 enlisted men, one officer attached, 15 horses—arrived Fort Sill, 15th inst.

HUTCHESON, Adjutant General.

A fair for the benefit of the Army Relief Society was given on Friday, June 22, in the post hall at Fort Hamilton, New York, by the New York branch juvenile sections, whose presidents are Miss Marion W. Newcomb and Miss Francis R. Newcomb. The fair was held from three to seven o'clock, with music and tea at four o'clock. The patronesses were: Mrs. John R. Brooke, Mrs. John I. Rodgers, Mrs. Tully McCrea and Mrs. James B. Hubbank. The various sections and chapters of the Army Relief Society had at last accounts raised \$1,500, with the prospect of a much larger sum. Each chapter is pledged to raise at least \$25 a year.

A cable dispatch from London, June 21, announces the death of Capt. George F. Towle, U. S. A., retired. He was born in Lee in 1835, and was the son of Col. George W. Towle of Portsmouth, N. H. He entered the volunteer service as 1st lieutenant 4th N. H., Sept. 18, 1861, was promoted captain and major and honorably mustered out Aug. 23, 1865, as lieutenant-colonel and A. I. G. He was appointed 2d lieutenant 19th U. S. Inf., Oct. 23, 1866, and rose to the rank of captain, with which he was retired, June 4, 1892. He received the brevets in the Regular Army of captain, major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services at Fort Wagner, Russell's Mills and Fort Fisher.



## MODERN NAVAL TACTICS.

Ernst Siegfried Mittler and Sohn, Berlin, publish in German a work on naval tactics by an officer of the Austrian Navy, Capt. Rudolf von Labres, "Die Flottenführung in Kriegen auf Grund des Doppelstaffel Systems." There are 260 diagrams in the text and five charts of naval movements in the appendix which are very necessary to an understanding of the text. The author draws his conclusions from a theoretical study of his subject, for, as he holds, modern naval warfare has thus far given small results in the way of practical illustration. He has undertaken to establish the relative value of the various elements entering into the composition of a fleet in action by day and night, and to determine their disposition by definite tactical rules. He considers in detail the various formations in line ahead, line abreast and from a consideration of their advantages reaches the conclusion that the most effective formation is that of the double echelon system. This, Capt. von Labres contends, enables the most effective use to be made of bow and broadside fire and facilitates the assembling of tactical units, so as to secure superiority over the enemy at a given point of contact. The diagrams show a varied system of movements of a division of six ships in squares which are explained in the text. It is a beautiful system as laid down in a textbook, but it is too much to claim that it furnishes to commanders of fleets a manual for squadron tactics under the condition of battle. If the author undertakes more than he accomplishes he has at least furnished a work worthy of the study of every naval officer.

In his chapter on the Spanish American war the author says: What a high price Spain had to pay for the neglect of her navy in shown by the events of the war; and what a high price America might have had to pay if Spain had been at all adequately equipped may be seen from subsequent events. Spain, in anticipation of eventual complications with the United States, should have reinforced the flotillas stationed in the Philippines and the West Indies with modern cruisers and torpedo boats. Even considering the Spanish battle fleet as a whole and assuming that it had been in complete readiness at the time of the contest with the United States fleet, the superiority of the latter was nevertheless so great that nothing short of very inefficient leadership on the part of the United States Navy would have enabled Spain to carry off the victory.

Whether the Spanish chose Manila Bay as the scene of battle, or whether they had sought protection in some other harbor, the same fate would have overtaken them.

As it was, the battle took the shape of a duel between obsolete guns on the one side and the most modern guns on the other in which the medium-calibre R. F. guns carried off the victory. The losses of the Americans are hardly worth mentioning, and show how little risk they were running in this action, which, nevertheless, caused Spain to lose the Philippines.

A technical estimate of this battle is hardly possible, because tactical objects were not pursued, nor could they be pursued, on either side.

If we consider now the events of the West Indian scene of action, we find here also on the part of Spain, especially on the part of the highest authorities, uncertain groping about and a lack of a correct estimate of situations.

The arrival of Cervera's squadron in the West Indies, with scant coal supplies and weakened by the departure of the destroyer Terror, which had to be sent to Martinique on account of serious injury to her engines, did not mean a strengthening of the Spanish power in any sense, especially in view of the prospects of a battle with the entire hostile fleet.

A still greater mistake lay in the fact of this squadron—by order of the naval authorities, as was subsequently learned—running into Santiago Harbor, which lay out of the way of the Cuban scene of action proper. The Spanish squadron would have been as strong as either of the hostile squadrons (Sampson's or Schley's), and it may be assumed that it could have gained Havana, which was within easy reach, especially if the last portion of the run had been made at night.

The first great strategic move on the part of the Spanish naval administration was therefore the despatching of Cervera's squadron to the West Indies without awaiting the equipment of Camara's squadron; the second, and even greater, mistake, the ordering of the squadron into the rat-trap at Santiago.

The military achievements of the Spanish squadron in Santiago Harbor are deserving of high praise. The organization and armament of the forts, the closing of the harbor with mines, and the repulses of the different attacks of the powerful United States fleet will ever remain a credit to Cervera. It affords us satisfaction to say that the Army and Navy vied with each other and that they acquired a military reputation for their valor in the battles around Santiago.

How much might have been accomplished with some spirit of enterprise by the flotilla composed of two destroyers and three torpedo boats! It is hardly conceivable that some attack made on a dark night during this period of heavy tropical rains would not have been crowned with success. What serious injury the hostile fleet might have suffered from a single successful attack by torpedoes!

Another opportunity, also, of injuring the enemy, the landing of the transport fleet, was allowed to pass by without any attempt to ward it off. Although the Spanish fleet had available for such purposes two tor-

pedo-boat destroyers of 30 knots speed, whose sortie at night would have been practicable, no one seems to have thought of embarking upon an undertaking which promised so much success. How could these convoys have defeated a torpedo boat attack at night made by vessels of three times superior speed? Such an attack, taking for granted it was carried out with skill, courage and a little good luck, would have led to the destruction of several of the transports and perhaps to the abandoning of the whole undertaking.

We must deny the expediency of the sortie from Santiago at that time. After the United States troops had been successfully landed under the protection of the fleet and were carrying their offensive to the very gates of Santiago, it was not advisable for the Spanish fleet to leave the harbor, thereby permitting the hostile fleet to enter, which must eventually have led to the bombardment of the invested city from the sea, and the loss of Santiago.

As to the sortie itself, the manner in which it was effected cannot be called anything but blundering.

Such an attempt, therefore, could have been undertaken with any prospect of success only at night and would have been practicable even though the harbor entrance was electrically illuminated by the Americans.

The naval battle of Santiago was inadequately prepared, poorly carried out and—this is the greatest mistake—entirely unnecessary at that time. The leadership on the sea in all the encounters of this war was inadequate, and the Spaniards have proved again what they had shown at Trafalgar and in previous battles, that they knew how to fight and to die on the sea but not how to win.

The cause of all the failures of the Spanish lay above all in the improper strategic distribution of the naval fighting forces. The events of this war might have taken a very different turn if the Spanish fleet, composed of Cervera's and Camara's squadrons, both well equipped, had operated jointly in the West Indies.

The achievements of the United States Navy in this war deserve no doubt high praise. As no tactically conducted battle occurred, we are not in a position to express an opinion on the nature of the tactical leadership of this Navy.

The rapidity with which the Navy was equipped and reinforced, all measures subsequently taken for the blockade of Cuba, the energetic command of the different ships in various minor actions, and, finally, in the battle of Santiago, are worthy of the highest recognition.

Entirely without result were the different bombardments of coast defenses, as for instance at Porto Rico and the repeated attacks upon the temporary works at Santiago. This is another proof of the fact that in contests of fleets with coast defenses, the latter are at a great advantage.

An enterprise carried out with unquestionable valor and great technical skill was the sinking of the Merrimac in the entrance of Santiago harbor.

A very noteworthy performance was the fast trip of the battleship Oregon from California through Magellan Strait to the West Indies, without any detriment to her power of action.

As to the technical conduct of battle fleets in close action, the last war has not contributed any more lessons than the other two wars previously discussed. Once more, as in the battle of Yalu, we note the preponderant influence of guns in all phases of battle, which justifies the opinion that the exclusive effectiveness of this weapon may result in the future in a modification of battle tactics. Therefore the great influence of this weapon, which must at once become apparent in battle, may, as stated in the tactical part of this work, lead to the conduct of battles at very short range, that is to say, to close action, and hence also to the utilization of the remaining weapon, the torpedo and the ram.

But the definite solution of this question must be left to the future. We must await the first clash between two navies of equal strength to show the relation between theory and practice. But until then, in the absence of any theoretic treatment of this subject, we will adhere to the tactical principles and rules hereinbefore laid down.

For a translation of these extracts we are indebted to the Naval Bureau of Intelligence.

## GERMAN ARTILLERIST CRITICISES BRITISH.

Some interesting statements concerning conditions in South Africa appear in an account given by the "Pioneer Mail" of an interview with Commandant Albrechte, the German in the service of the Boers, who was captured with Cronje at Koodoosrand. The old German ascribed Cronje's misadventure to two things: One was the presence of Mrs. Cronje with the command; the other the neglect to guard his flank. "Ah!" said Albrechte; "that was Mrs. Cronje's fault. She was so tired. I wanted to go on three miles to a position, but, ah! no, she would not. There is no place for women in war. I think that the Boers are brave, as brave as Sherman, but they have no discipline. You cannot take twenty men or forty men from a command and order them somewhere else; they will all come. And, again, Cronje would never have a reserve. I warned him that the British would come by Jacobsdal. I said: 'Guard your left flank, Cronje,' but he said: 'The English will not leave the railway.' When the English came by Jacobsdal I said: 'Where is now your left flank, Mr. Cronje?' These Boers, they are very obstinate peoples, so."

This experienced artilleryist has formed a very poor opinion of the British cavalry as scouts. As to the much vaunted pom-poms, the Vickers-Maxim 1-lb. quick-firers that make such a terrifying sound, he said unhesitatingly: "I do not think any machine guns, Vickers-Maxim or ordinary kind, worth the ammunition they consume." He did not know the English had them, though three of them took part in the bombardment

of Cronje's laager. "The Lyddite is nothing," Albrechte said. "It is no good in the open, so. It may be well against redoubts and kopjes, but not against trenches in the open, and I do not fear it. But your shrapnel, it is terrible." Speaking of his own gunners, he said: "My officers and men are all Free State Boers. I enlist them young, with good eyesight, and they make very good gunners. I never have to punish them. They are not like our soldiers. There is no trouble. I just scold them. They have good barracks, and drill regularly. I have no foreigners at all, and all my officers are Boers; but I have one young German officer, now prisoner, who came to South Africa for his health and joined me for amusement." Asked as to his losses, he replied: "I do not know; we have no roll call, no lieutenants and corporals to tell our losses."

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. VAN H.—For particulars as to the Naval Appropriation Bill see Army and Navy Journal of June 16, page 999.

W. P. B.—See G. O. 74, May 31, 1900. H. Q. A. The service stripes for enlisted men of the Hospital Corps will be worn on both sleeves and shall consist of a single stripe of emerald green facing cloth, one-half inch wide and twelve inches long, piped on outer edges with orange facing cloth, one-eighth inch wide, indicating war service in the Hospital Corps only.

E. J. C.—We would call your attention to the acts of Jan. 12, 1899, and March 3, 1899. In brief, if a man enlisted in volunteers for war and was discharged after the end of the same, not upon his own application, and if he never took advantage of the one month's furlough, he is entitled to the extra pay.

E. F. P.—The first of the volunteer regiments to sail for the Philippines were the following: 34th Vol. Inf., Oct. 11, 1899; 32d Vol. Inf., Oct. 27, 1899; 3rd Vol. Inf., Oct. 27, 1899; 1st California, July 3, 1898; 1st Nebraska, July 17, 1898; 2d Oregon, June 30, 1898; 19th Pennsylvania, July 17, 1898. We give the first regiments of both lots of volunteers as your question is not sufficiently plain.

H. J. G.—We should advise that you make application for your discharge to the commandant of the Marine Corps through the channels, stating your case clearly. Enlistments made on Sunday are legal.

MRS. J. W. P.—A. R. Smith, 35th Inf., U. S. V., up to Feb. 28 last, was with his company alive and well, and has not since been reported as killed or wounded.

BANDSMAN.—It has been recently ruled that white trousers are considered a part of the permanent equipment of a band. They remain the property of the U. S., same as music pouches, mounted helmets, algulettes, etc. The allowance at which these trousers may be drawn is fixed by G. O. 165, A. G. O., 1899, page 11. The money value is not computed in the clothing money allowance of band musicians, consequently they are charged only in case of loss or damage.

CONSTANT READER.—Gen. J. H. Patterson, U. S. A., retired, should be addressed Fort Orange Club, Albany, N. Y.

INQUIRER.—The names of officers ordered from Manila to the U. S. appear in the Army and Navy Journal in official orders. The transports Buford and Kilpatrick leave New York for Manila via Suez Canal about Nov. 1 next. We have not the address of the party you enquire about as he is not an officer of the Army.

C. S. H.—The regulations prescribe a discharge without honor when a soldier is discharged: a. Without trial, on account of fraudulent enlistment. b. Without trial, on account of having become disqualified for service, physically or in character, through his own fault. c. On account of imprisonment under sentence of a civil court. d. On account of being, at the expiration of his term of enlistment, in confinement under the sentence of a general court martial which does not provide for dishonorable discharge. e. With forfeiture of retained pay on the approved finding of a board that he has not served honestly and faithfully. f. When discharged without honor if specially ordered by the Secretary of War for any other reason. You do not state under what head you were discharged without honor. If you think you have been unjustly treated, a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, stating the facts in the case, will receive consideration.

C. F. H. writes: In reference to the interpretation of par. No. 572, U. S. A. Infantry Drill Regulations, as understood, when the company is deployed in line of skirmishers, at the command "Fire by squads," the corporals of each squad step back one pace from the line, so as to observe the fire of their respective squads. There is quite a difference of opinion in regard to the point, and I would be glad if you would advise me if my understanding is correct. Answer.—The corporal steps back two or three yards and places himself near the center of the squad, so that the whole squad can hear his commands and to enable him to see his squad and the better to observe it.

G. asks: Can authority be found in the Drill Regulations, Manual of Arms, Guard Manual or Interpretations to the Drill Regulations, for a non-commissioned officer commanding a platoon of the guard, coming to right shoulder arms before commanding "Front" to his platoon after the adjutant's command "Platoons, right," in guard mounting? Answer.—No. A non-commissioned officer, commanding a platoon of the guard, would command "front" standing at an order and raise his piece to a trail while taking his place in front of the center of his platoon.

D. P. D.—Your service in the volunteer, as stated by you, will not count towards your term of service in the Regular Army.

SOLACE.—The U. S. S. Solace, on the Asiatic station, will be indefinitely detained there at present on account of the Chinese troubles. It is not believed, however, that she will be detained very long.

B. B. asks: An interpretation of the first move of guides in executing command "Open ranks, march." Do the guides pace backward or do they about face and take three paces to the rear, halt and face to the front? Answer.—Open ranks; 2. March; 3. Front. At the first command, the right and left guides step three paces to the rear to mark the new alignment of the rear rank. At the command March, the front rank dresses to the right, the rear rank men step backward, halt a little in rear of the line established by the guides, and then dress to right on the line. At the command Front, the guides resume their posts in the front rank. The guides execute the first command backward and never face about, etc.



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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Buffalo, N. Y., June 20, 1900.—Sealed proposals for construction of concrete superstructure on south pier at Buffalo, N. Y., will be received here until 11 A. M., July 10, 1900, and then opened information furnished on application. T. W. Symons, Major, Engrs.

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## THE GROOVES OF CHANGE.

("Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.")

In good old ante-bellum days,  
Before that Spanish scimmage,  
Our march was laid through flowery ways,  
All cakes and ale and cribbage;  
'Twas cock your cap, embrace your lass,  
Get full as Tam O'Shanter,  
But now the tune is changed, alas!  
Sing tempora mutantur.

Old times are changed, old manners gone;  
Like arms and ways of Grant or  
Of Wellington and so, my son,  
Sing tempora mutantur.

To islands scattered far and wide  
The Khaki-clad are steering,  
Where surplus fat and white man's hide  
Are quickly disappearing,  
And bullets buzz as thick as bees,  
And death may come instant;  
From fighting, feeding, fevers, fleas—  
Sing tempora mutantur.

The army dude we used to know  
Has long since left the service  
And votes the life a bore and low,  
The braggart's mute and nervous;  
The pretty, pink-cheeked soldier-boy,  
The loafer, coward, ranter,  
Once more through civil walks deploy—  
Sing tempora mutantur.

The soldier now, you bet your boots!  
Who's serving with the colors  
Is earning well, past all disputes,  
His noble thirteen dollars,  
No more he'll practice bunk-fatigue,  
Or forth with Mamie saunter,  
No more he'll tap the foaming keg—  
Sing tempora mutantur.

The sizzling sun lambastes his head,  
The night dews drench his liver,  
Old Mother Earth shakes down his bed  
By swamp and oozy river;  
Instead of chippie-chasing he  
Must after Tagals canter,  
And cut his teeth on hard-tack—see?  
Sing tempora mutantur.

The devil take the Dons! say I,  
Who brought us all this trouble;  
And now with midnight drawing nigh  
This verse begins to wobble.  
(E'en Homer nods); my pipe is cold;  
And emptied yon decanter;  
Ring in the new, ring out the old,  
Sing tempora mutantur.

Old times are changed, old manners gone,  
Like arms and ways of Grant or  
Of Wellington and so, my son,  
Sing tempora mutantur.

WILL STOKES.  
Marine Guard, U. S. S. Vermont.

## CAUSES OF RIOTS IN CHINA.

A former resident of China, Miss M. A. Hamm, writing in the New York "Evening Post" of Chinese riots, says that they are usually protests against extortion by officials, which is such a recognized part of the Chinese political system that the popular definition of a good official is one who confines his squeezing to a reasonable figure. When he goes further and invents new modes of extortion, a riot of some sort takes place. The news of the riot travels to the provincial capital and an investigation is had. The officials of the tribunal are likewise corrupt, and generally extort from the accused personage a sum in proportion to what they think he has extracted from his subjects. The affair is then closed. This is the fate of nine riots out of ten. Sometimes,

however, the news reaches Peking where the prices demanded are so high that the accused official is often unable to pay them, and is then degraded, dismissed from the imperial service, or even beheaded, which is, of course, just what the rioters wanted.

With the opening of China to foreigners a more effective method of protest by riot was discovered by Chinese taxpayers. The first European who was injured in a riot, either in person or property, complained to his consul. The consul appealed to the Minister, and the Minister in turn complained to the Tsung-li-Yamen. Before the English war, the Tsung-li-Yamen took practically no notice of these complaints, but after China had been ignominiously thrashed by England and by France, the Tsung-li-Yamen acted with a vigor unknown in Chinese history. The official was immediately called to an accounting, the foreigner was reimbursed, the punitive damages were paid, and the entire amount was assessed against the official. This was a delightful revelation to the average Chinaman. At first he did not believe it, but after a time he became convinced of the truth of the strange report and acted upon it.

It is this feature of Chinese life, rather than bigotry or intolerance, which gave birth to the so-called anti-foreign and anti-missionary riots. In fact, there has been so little intolerance that in scores of cases the foreigner has been notified apologetically a week, or two weeks, in advance of the intended riot, and has received the consoling information that the people find it necessary to burn his house in order to rid themselves of a cruel and avaricious Tao Tai.

The present Boxer riots, the writer adds, are larger and more formidable than any which have occurred since the Tai-ping rebellion, and through them the same system has been clearly discernible. They have even gone out of their way to destroy property ecclesiastical or commercial belonging to various nationalities in order to arouse the entire diplomatic corps at Peking, as well as the consular corps in the treaty ports of the Yang-tse. A curious question is however, presented by the wide extent of these riots. They do not seem to be directed this time at any one or even group of native officials. As they have taken place in Shang-Tung, Chihli, and other provinces, each one of which has a complete jurisdiction of its own, it cannot be directed at any one vicerey. They must, therefore, be directed at the central authority in Peking, either in whole or in part. They may be inspired by a desire to terminate the present Manchurian dynasty, or to dethrone the Empress, or to aid the Empress, and put an end to the power of her enemies, who are said to be a majority among the Manchurian nobles, and almost a majority in the Imperial Council.

## THE RED CROSS FLAG.

Sir William Thompson, late president of the Irish College of Surgeons, and chief surgeon to the Irish Hospital, writes to the British "Medical Journal" from Naauwpoort:

"Before I left home I had read on many occasions of the firing on hospitals in camp or on the field by the Boers. These reports gave rise to natural indignation as a piece of wanton savagery. Since I have been here I have come to understand how a hospital may be shelled by an enemy in utter ignorance of what it really is. The truth is that, under certain circumstances, the Geneva Red Cross is useless as a protection. This morning was hot and still. There was hardly a sign of motion in the air. I said to a distinguished officer, 'If this camp were attacked by the enemy now how could they identify your hospital?' 'Oh,' he said, 'we have our Red Cross flags up.' I asked, 'Where?' He answered, 'There, and there.' 'Oh, yes,' I said, 'they are up, but who could see them at a thousand yards off?' And I pointed out that the flags were lying motionless along the flagstaff in folds. Now days like this are not uncommon in South Africa, at all events, and I therefore understand how an enemy could send shell after shell into a hospital camp under the belief that he was attacking a combatant portion of the army. The Red Cross is not made a sufficiently distinctive features. On the wagons it is quite too small, and it is not recognisable at a comparatively short distance.

"At present the enemy only sees a group of tents, which are precisely like those used by the fighting men, and if the wind is not sufficient to extend the flag there is nothing to tell him that he is firing on a crowd of sick and wounded men. The Red Cross is on easy-chairs, and buckets, and boxes of dressings, but it is not exhibited as it ought to be in all places where it is most required. I have tested my opinion as to the uselessness of the flag as a sign in calm weather. I am able to declare that, although I knew the exact place to look for the flagposts, the flags themselves were absolutely indistinguishable at 200 yards. I could see the thickening at the top of the poles formed by the limp folds of the flags, but nothing more. There was no Red Cross visible from end to end of the camp, although the flags were duly hoisted. But nowadays rifle fire is effective at more than 2,000 yards, and when we come to big guns we are dealing with ranges counting miles. Even a careful search with a telescope would not, in the absence of wind, enable anyone to identify the hospital."

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The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belong to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

Calmanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Calmanera, to avoid delay and confusion.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers. The International Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamships. Charges: 1 to 5 lbs., \$1; 5 to 10 lbs., \$1.50; 10 to 25 lbs., \$2; over 25 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., 5 cents per pound additional. Special low freight rates on application.

The following steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given:

Doris, June 30; Nippon Maru, July 10; City of Rio Janeiro, July 19; Coptic, July 28; American Maru, Aug. 5; City of Peking, Aug. 11; Gaelic, Aug. 21; Hong Kong Maru, Aug. 29. For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.—Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu from San Francisco as follows: Moana, July 11; Alameda, Aug. 8; Mariposa, Sept. 5.—Steamers of the Canadian Pacific line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of China, July 9; Empress of India, July 20. For Honolulu and Sydney: Milwaukee, July 27.

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#### HOW THE BOERS TRICK THE BRITISH.

Describing the capture of the Wepener Boers in "Harper's Weekly" William Dinwiddie says: "It is the want of scouting that has enabled the Boers to trick the British so often. The Boer pretends to run away and the cavalry instantly chases him, to find, to their dismay and ruin, that he has doubled back and is slaughtering them from kopjes thought to be unoccupied. Never did an army have a more difficult game to play than the British in this vast country, where plain-lands swell into great rolls, with miles between each crest perhaps, and, besides, dotted all over with the many odd topographic forms, from flat-topped hills rising abruptly from the veldt to ragged mounds of rocks and circular craterlike peaks. The enemy, knowing the country, well mounted on native hardy ponies, and being rugged frontiersmen themselves, who can live on the plainest fare of mere biltong or jerked beef, simply play hide-and-go-seek with the British forces. The distances are immense, and a Boer force located one day may be forty miles away the next, and menacingly near again the third day. The Boer is undoubtedly putting up a magnificent fight in his own country, and with exactly the tactics of the Indian of America in the past, but the British forces are engaged in the most marvellous and novel campaign ever undertaken. They are holding at the present time, from the seaboard at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London, railway lines of communication to Bloemfontein and Kimberley (which must be more or less closely guarded), some 2,000 miles long. This does not take into consideration that of Natal at all. They are laboring under the frightful disadvantage of having only single-track lines with which to supply an army of 200,000 men, and, in spite of all, one is amazed at the wonderful smoothness with which the quartermaster and subsistence departments are run. General Otis's allowance of one carabao cart to a company in the Philippines seems a trifle small after one has seen the thousands upon thousands of immense trekking wagons, drawn by five or six span of mules each, which are necessary in the South-African campaign. It has already been shown that infantry are practically useless, except to hold base positions, and yet the foreign horses being brought in by tens of thousands die at an appalling rate from disease. The line of march is literally strewn with the dead carcasses of animals. It is absurd to speak of the British army here as a great, overwhelming force crushing out the life of the tiny Boer contingent. The Boer army has still far more than an equal chance, taking into consideration the magnificent positions the region affords for fighting on the defensive, the semi-arid character of

the country, which furnishes sufficient food for neither man nor beast, and the frightful obstacles to transportation of food-supplies.

This was written from Bloemfontein two months ago and events since then do not indicate that the Boers have been able to avail themselves of the equal chance Mr. Dinwiddie then thought they had.

The series of "Great Battles of the World," by the late Stephen Crane is continued in the July "New Lipincott," with a description of Wellington's gallant fight at Vittoria, which bears with much meaning on the English campaign in South Africa. Wellington is described as more like a Yankee than an Englishman, with his lean, sharp-featured face, dry, cold manner, and his great resourcefulness. As he said himself: "The French plan their campaigns just as you might make a splendid set of harness. It answers very well until it gets broken, and then you are done for! Now, I made my campaign of ropes; if anything went wrong I tied a knot and went on."

"The Last of the Flatboats," by George Cary Eggleston, is a story of the Mississippi and its interesting family of rivers. In it is told how five young "Hoosiers" took about the last of the Western river flatboats from the town of Vevay on the Ohio, down river to New Orleans, following the course Lincoln pursued in his youthful experiences with a flatboat. Mr. Eggleston's story shows a thorough knowledge of the facts, and the book is a storehouse of information as well as a narrative of interesting adventure. One of the five boys, "Ed," was the author's brother, Dr. Edward Eggleston, of "Hoosier Schoolmaster" fame. The map which accompanies the volume was specially prepared for it by Lieut. Col. Alexander McKenzie, C. E., U. S. A. "To his skill, learning and courtesy," Mr. Eggleston says, "I and my readers are indebted for the careful marking of the practically navigable parts of the great river system." Mr. Eggleston was a hero of the Civil war, and has recorded his experiences in the field in an interesting volume published some years ago.

John R. Spears, who resigned from the Naval Academy in 1866 and entered upon a literary career, begins in "Scribner's Magazine" for July a series of articles on "The Slave Trade in America." Mr. Spears writes with a knowledge of his subject gained by thorough study, and with his skill as a writer presents a dramatic narrative. In the same issue of the magazine Thomas J. Millard writes of "The Boer as a Soldier," showing that the Boers are admirable fighters individually, but that they are not unaccustomed to obey orders and will not follow their leaders at critical times.

The catalogue of Syracuse University for 1899-1900 shows a remarkable growth in the institution during the past year. A page of statistics shows the progress by five-year periods from 1871, when there were 41 students, to 1895, when the number had increased to 891. The largest growth of any year since the opening is that of the present year. The 1,130 of 1898-9 has increased to 1,402 in 1899-1900, an increase of more than 24 per cent. There are 136 professors and teachers.

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#### BORN.

BRIGGS-MEYER.—On Saturday, June 16, 1900, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Robert Graham, Irvington, N. Y., by the Rev. John A. Ingham, Louise Graham Meyer to Wilbur Gerheart Briggs, Ensign, U. S. N.

HEIBERG.—At Washington, D. C., June 7, 1900, to Lieut. Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., and wife, a son—Harri-son Howell.

#### MARRIED.

BUNCE-CARLETON.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 14, Miss Maria Chester Bunce, niece of Rear Admiral F. M. Bunce, U. S. N., to Mr. Guy Carleton, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

CADY-SHAW.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 26, Mrs. Grace Henton Cady, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. James Henton, to Mr. Walter C. Shaw.

FORBES-WOODWARD.—On Tuesday, June 19, at high

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noon, by the Rev. Rob Roy Convers, Mrs. Henrietta Archer Woodard, daughter of Mrs. Robert Taylor, to Major Theodore F. Forbes, 5th U. S. Inf., at the home of the bride, No. 129 South Fitzhugh street, Rochester, N. Y.

WASHINGTON-CLEMENT.—At Morrow, Ohio, June 12, 1900, Lieut. Thomas Washington, U. S. N., to Miss Genevieve F. Clement, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Clement, of Morrow, Ohio.

WEIDEMANN-MUIR.—At Tioga, Pa., June 14, Miss S. E. Weidemann to Lieut. John G. Muir, U. S. M. C.

#### DIED.

EDMUNDS.—At Havana, Cuba, June 18, 1900, Major Frank H. Edmunds, 1st U. S. Inf.

BUCHANAN.—At New York, June 15, Mrs. Helen Warren Buchanan, wife of Col. James A. Buchanan, U. S. A.

LEE.—Off coast of Albay, P. I., June 10, Capt. Orison P. Lee, 45th Inf., by drowning.

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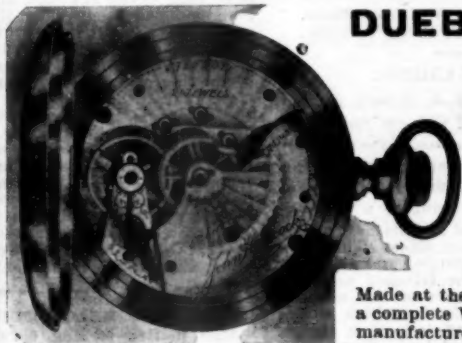
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London "Truth" produces the following squib, which, as an English correspondent informs us, has caused great amusement in service circles:

A brilliant officer of the Imperial Yeomanry has sent me the following remarks, which are written in the form of a "Military Handbook":—

Q. How is the British Army in South Africa composed?

A. Of three units: two Army corps and Lord Roberts's personal staff. The latter is the largest of the three.

Q. What is a General?

A. A General is an obsolete Colonel. Some Generals are of very great antiquity. The General abounds in the South of England on the sea-coast, and is frequently to be found in a bath-chair when not on active service. Generals in time of peace are occupied in taking positions with matches; in time of war, in losing positions with men.

Q. What is a Colonel?

A. The Colonel is the intermediary who receives the dyspeptic outbursts of the General and passes them on to the Captain—his own natural enemy.

The Colonel in time of peace is most dangerous; in time of war he is generally harmless.

The Colonel is altogether devoid of imagination except in locating an enemy or in making an estimate of their numerical strength. He then relies entirely on his fancy.

He is gifted with a marvelous capacity for organizing discomfort.

Q. Who is the Captain?

A. A Captain is the natural enemy of the Colonel, for whom he has the most profound contempt.

Q. What are the duties of a Captain?

A. The sole duty of a Captain is to find fault with his subordinates. He has generally a very strong sense of duty.

Q. Where are Captains with brains to be found?

A. In the Imperial Yeomanry and in some parts of the Continent.

Q. To what causes do scientific men attribute this mental degeneration in the Captain?

A. To military routine and to mess-room conversation, which are both especially detrimental to brain tissue.

Q. What is—

The bugle has just sounded for the fight. I must go and kill a lot of people I do not even know.

It is an old Army story that tells how two men of the guard did so well that the adjutant was unable to decide which of them was entitled to be detailed as orderly. Finally, he found that the tip of the bayonette scabbard of the one was cleaner and brighter than that of the other; whereupon he chose the man with the bright tip. The Second Division of the cadets at Annapolis won the right to carry the colors in very much the same way. The contest had lasted through the entire year; the Second and third divisions were tied in everything. Finally, the Second Division beat the Third at baseball. That was the bright tip, and the Second Division will "have the colors" for a year.—N. Y. Sun.

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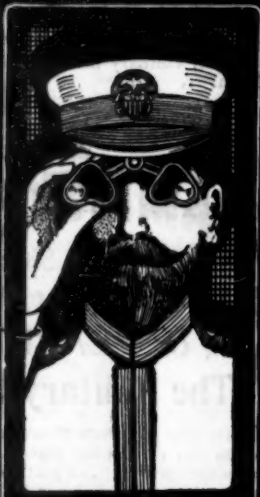
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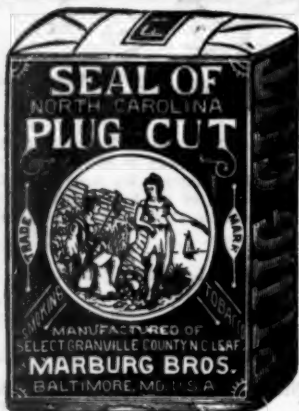
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